THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 151.000 Sample copies sent free to any address.

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY MAY 22, 1902. VOL. LXVII: NO. 21.

WINIFREDA.

This beautiful address to conjugal love is from Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry. Bishop Percy says that it was first published in 1726, and that it was said, how truly I know not, to be a translation from the ancient British language.

Away; let naught to love displeasing,
My Winifreda, move your care;
Let naught delay the heavenly blessing,
Nor squeamish pride, nor gloomy fear.

What though no grants of royal donors
With pompous titles grace our blood?
We'll shine in more substantial honors,
And to be noble we'll be good.

Our name, while virtue thus we tender,
Will sweetly sound where e'er 'tis spoke;
And all the great ones, they shall wonder
How they respect such little folk.

What though from fortune's lavish bounty
No mighty treasures we possess?
We'll find within our pittance plenty,
And be content without excess.

Still shall each returning season
Sufficient for our wishes give;
For we will live a life of reason
And that's the only life to live.

Through youth and age in love excelling,
We'll hand in hand together tread;
Sweet-smiling peace shall crown our dwelling,
And babes, sweet-smiling babes, our bed.

How should I love the pretty creatures
While round my knees they fondly cling;
To see them look their mother's features,
To hear them lisp their mother's tongue.

And when with envy Time, transported,
Shall think to rob us of our joys,
You'll in your girls again be courted,
And I'll go wooing in my boys.

A BUNCH OF PUSSY WILLOWS.

I lay my cheek against your furry faces—
Ye, that have seen the sky from some far quiet spot—
And dream of spring, in pleasant country places,
The noisy turmoil of the town forgot.

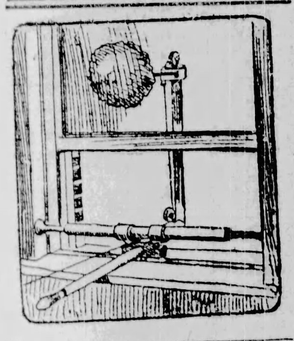
I dream of olden haunts by wood and river;
Of bare hills, shadowed by the flying cloud;
Of winds that set the slender pines aquiver;
Of rich brown field and fallow newly plowed.

Of sunny silence in the sheltered meadows
And pungent scent of distant burning brush;
Of flick'ring lights and misty purple shadows,
And chirp of birds, amid the woodland hush.

Dear buds, that whisper of the year's unfolding,
What messages of quick'ning life ye bring;
Ye, that within your hearts are warmly holding
The great, glad myst'ry of the wak'ning Spring.

WINDOW CLEANING APPARATUS

The invention shown in the accompanying drawing is for use in cleaning the outer surfaces of windows by a person operating from the inside, thus avoiding the exposure in cold weather and the danger of falling from the window. The apparatus consists of a hori-



zontal tube, with spring-actuated rods projecting from either end to press against the sides of the window frame, and having a sliding block mounted on the tube to support a lever controlling the action of a vertical member, which extends outside the building and carries the cleaning device. Inside the vertical member is a rubber cord, secured at the lower end and connected with the sliding cleaner at the top. By pulling on a cord which runs over the pulley at the elbow and lies parallel with the controlling lever, the cleaner is lowered from the top to the bottom of the sash, while the return motion is effected by the rubber cord. To put the apparatus in operation the rods are contracted sufficiently to permit engagement with the window frame, the window sash having been previously raised to allow the passage of the vertical tube. The lever is then grasped in one hand and the cord in the other, thus exerting a pressure on the glass as the cleaner is raised and lowered.

ERRATIC SMILES.

"Eating pie, old man? Why, I thought it never agreed with you."

"It doesn't, but I don't care to take my turn of the baby to-night, anyway."—Town Topics.

Borem—You can't find a man anywhere who enjoys a joke better than I do.

Biffkins—Guess that's right. I've heard you tell the same old joke twenty times and you laughed every time you told it.—Chicago News.

"This tusk," said the Jersey commuter, "I dug up in my garden. It is all of four feet long. Remarkabiet, isn't it?"

"Yes, it's very remarkable the hilt of a prehistoric mosquito."—Catholic Standard.

"We never realize the full value of a thing until we lose it," remarked the moralist.

"That's right," replied the practical man, "especially if the thing lost was insured."—Philadelphia Press.

"What a serious face she has."

"—well, you could hardly expect her to enjoy such a face as that."—Philadelphia Press.

The boy looked up from his book, puzzled.

"What's a dyspeptic, father?" he asked.

"A dyspeptic, my boy," was the reply, "is a man with a hypercritical stomach."—Ohio State Journal.

Customer—But does the hat look as costly as it is?

Milliner—As to that, I positively guarantee that hat to confirm from six to twelve bachelors every time it is worn in public.—Town Topics.

Unusual

"But I certainly know," said the caller, "what kind of a hat is most becoming to me."

"I beg leave to differ," persisted Mr. Ferguson.

"This is where Mrs. Ferguson saw fit to put in a word.

"It is a remarkable condescension on his part," she said to the visitor, "that he begs leave to differ. When he differs with me, as he generally does, he never asks leave."—Chicago Tribune.

The Rochambeau Memorial.

On Saturday, May 24, occurs the unveiling of a memorial statue of Count de Rochambeau, commander of our French allies in the Revolution. It is a replica of one erected some years since at Vendome, France, the birthplace of Rochambeau; and the date of the unveiling is the anniversary of his entrance into the French military service. The suggestion was made a year or two ago by an attache of the French legation at Washington, that a popular subscription be opened in both France and the United States, to raise funds to procure a copy of the memorial for erection in the city of Washington. There was a sufficiently generous response by the people of both countries; and congress did its part by making an appropriation to cover the cost of the site, the expenses of the ceremonies at the unveiling, and the entertainment of the official guests, sent by the French government to be present on the occasion. The site is the southwest corner of Lafayette square, opposite the White House, and not far distant from the statue of Lafayette.

The monument consists of an ornamantal granite shaft, seventeen feet high, surmounted by a heroic bronze statue of Count de Rochambeau, nine feet in height. He is represented in uniform, wearing the cocked hat of the period, and his attitude is that of command. On the front of the pedestal is a female figure representing France. In her left hand she grasps a flag, the staff surmounted by a liberty cap; in the right she grasps a drawn sword, which is extended in protection over an eagle, representing America. Below, on the base, are the arms of France and the United States, while above them, at the feet of France, is the prow of a vessel, indicating the naval force which France also sent to aid us in the Revolutionary struggle.

It is probably true that we Americans have not given Rochambeau the degree of credit which was his due, because the patriotic and charmingly ingenuous figure of Lafayette filled so large an angle when the popular vision was turned toward our French allies. Lafayette came of his own motion, without the formal approval of the French government. Possessing a very large fortune, he fitted out a vessel at his own expense, and sailed for America early in 1777, bringing with him De Kalb and eleven other young French officers, all imbued, like himself, with the love of liberty. He was a captain of artillery in the French army, but was appointed a major general by congress.

The treaty of alliance between France and the colonies was not made until more than a year later, and the French army of 6,000 men did not set sail until May, 1780. Rochambeau, whose rank was Lieutenant General, was its commander. Five war vessels accompanied the transports as a convoy, and had a sharp fight with a British fleet off the Bermudas. The French army landed at Newport, R. I., on July 12. In August he had a conference with Washington, at which plans were concerted for the ensuing campaign. His forces were not actively employed until June, 1781, when he marched toward the Hudson, defeated a detachment of Sir Henry Clinton's army, and by a feint joined Washington's army. This bit of strategy made Clinton afraid to diminish his own strength by sending an expedition to relieve Cornwallis in the south, and the latter was forced to defend himself at Yorktown. The united American and French armies invested the town, while the French fleet, under Count de Grasse, prevented the British from aiding him by the sea. Cornwallis' surrender followed, which was the death-knell to British power in America. The statue to be unveiled is a fitting tribute to the memory of the French commander-in-chief, through whose aid the Revolution became an accomplished fact.

Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeure, Count de Rochambeau, was born at Vendome, France, July 1, 1725; died in his castle at Thore, May 10, 1807. He entered the army May 24, 1742. He was promoted colonel in 1747, was at the siege of Maestricht in 1748, and after the conclusion of peace won for his regiment a great reputation for precision in drill. In 1749 he succeeded his father as governor of Vendome. In April, 1756, in Minorca, he led his regiment in the assault on Fort St. Philippe, and contributed greatly to the capture of Port Mahon. He was then created a Knight of St. Louis, promoted brigadier general, and served with great credit in Germany, 1758 to 1761. He became inspector general of cavalry in 1769, and lieutenant general in 1780, just before he sailed for America. He reached France on his return in March, 1783, where he was received with distinguished honor by King Louis XVI. In 1790 he was created field marshal and in 1791 appointed to the command of the army of the North. He resigned in June, 1792, and retired to his castle. He was imprisoned at Paris during the Reign of Terror in 1793, and barely escaped the guillotine. In 1804, Napoleon created him a grand officer of the Legion of Honor, and gave him a pension.

The official delegation sent by the French government to be present at the unveiling is very distinguished in personnel. At its head is General Brugere, commander-in-chief of the French army. With him are Vice Admiral Fournier; Lieut. Col. Meaux St. Marc, the official representative of President Loubet; Gen. Chalandar, one of whose ancestors was one of Rochambeau's officers; a number of other civil, army and navy officials, and the living descendants of Rochambeau and Lafayette.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

THE BOTTLE AND THE DIME

As is well known, many bottles, particularly liquor and proprietary medicine bottles, when emptied of their original contents are refilled with spurious liquids, and to overcome this fraud a

large number of devices have been arranged to prevent the refilling of the bottles. The most of these devices add greatly to the cost of the bottle, with no means of repayment, except in the increased sales of the genuine commodity. The object of the invention here illustrated is to provide a bottle which the consumers will be induced to destroy when empty, the small extra charge to the customer being returned upon the breakage of the receptacle. The invention consists in arranging a coin in the recess of the bottle, the value of the coin being sufficient to tempt the customer fulfill the purpose of the manufacturer. The coin is placed in a pocket during the process of manufacture, the edges overlapping the outer face of the coin, so that to remove it a large portion of the bottle must be broken away.

No Man's Slave.

Detroit Free Press.

"There's a girl who would rather remain single than be the slave of any man."

"But isn't she afraid of being lonesome?"

"Oh, no. She is too busy on her great book, How to Manage a Husband."

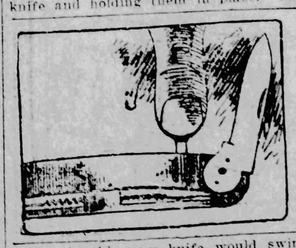
Romantic Fiction.

"Can't somebody part them?" exclaimed one of the horrified bystanders.

"Part them? Not much!" said the man who was nearest to the scene of the excitement. "Stand back and let them fight it out. One's an encyclopedia canvasser and the other's a map peddler."—Chicago Tribune.

SELF-OPENING POCKET KNIFE

With the majority of knives the heavy spring necessary to hold the blade in either position makes it difficult for a person with weak fingers to open the knife, and many finger nails have been broken in fulfilling the request to "please open my knife for me." In the picture is seen a neat improvement in the manner of adjusting the blades of a knife and holding them in place. The



blade in this new knife would swing perfectly free were it not for the spiral spring connecting the shank with the central pin of the handle. The tendency of this spring is to throw the blade open, as it is always under tension and pulling on the shank beneath the pivot pin. It will be noticed that on opposite sides of the pivot pin are perforations, and it is the insertion of a pin in one of these that fixes the blade rigidly in either an open or closed position. This pin is carried by a spring tongue lying flat against the lining plate of the blade slot, and is pulled out of connection with the blade by means of a wedge-shaped block at the inner end of the slide on which the thumb rests. When it is desired to open a blade the slide is depressed by the spring tongue and pulling the pin out of the perforation. As soon as the pin is clear the spiral spring in the back is free to pull the blade open, when the pin is allowed to enter the opposite perforation to maintain the blade in that position.

Argentina and Beef Prices.

The absolute closing of all British ports against cattle and sheep from Argentina is the primary cause of the threatened rise in the price of meat. This action was rendered necessary by an outbreak of foot and mouth disease which occurred in that country two years ago. It is now stated that the outbreak has disappeared, and if this is the case Mr. Hanbury will doubtless open the ports without delay, and the threatened rise will be averted.—London Globe.

THE COLONIALS.

A Story of Adventure at the Time of the American Revolution.

By ALLEN FRENCH.

(Copyright, 1901)

CHAPTER VI.—RENDERING ACCOUNT.

It is a mistake to suppose that the slumbers of the wicked are alike. The healthy sleep of Sotheran was as sound as a child's, and the natural repose of Dr. Church was unvisited by dreams of anything but pleasure. The stertorous slumber of Brush was habitually hard and long, though it usually left its victim with an aching head. But the sleep of Thomas Ellery commonly conformed to the poetic rule, being light and timorous, disturbed by visions and broken by long periods of wakefulness.

Brush, handcuffed, shackled and gagged, did not sleep that night. Yet for the first time in years—and the last—Mr. Ellery had folded his hands on his breast, and dropped peacefully to sleep. The reward of toil was promised to him at last; all of the family property was to be his. His nephews were presently to disappear from the scene and without even the long-dreaded strain of exhibiting his accounts everything was to come into his hands. Then he would sell the house, realize on the wharf, get rid of the walks and put the money out at better interest. And, smiling in his slumber, even his avarice was satisfied.

The smile brought grim responses to two stern faces that leaned over him, and presently Mr. Ellery's dream began to change. There was a pressure on his chest; he tried to throw it off. It increased, and his breath came harder. Golden visions turned to nameless fears; he thought that a form sat on his breast, shadowy, dreadful, overpoweringly heavy. He gasped and struggled. Out of the shadow grew the two faces, fierce and threatening, of his nephews. They glared on his; he groaned and writhed. They came nearer; he cried in a choking voice, and suddenly opend wide his eyes.

There was a light in the room. Two forms stood by the bed; one on either side of him; the hand of one was on his chest. He opend his mouth to scream, but his voice died in his throat. More terrible in their quiet than the demon faces of the dream, he saw his nephews looking at him fixedly.

"Don't scream," said Frank. "The shutters are tight; no one can hear from outside. Ann is awake, but she will not come."

They exchanged glances in the pause that followed. He saw Frank's same, unchanging look of perfect understanding, the look he hated, expressing Frank's superiority, even as a boy. And, turning to Dickie's countenance of gloomy reproach, he found there too much to bear. His eyes fell and he shuddered. His nephews, studying their betrayer, saw his fear and understood it.

"We will not hurt you," said Frank.

He breathed freer. But why had they come—and how?

"Uncle," said Frank, "thank Mr. Brush for our visit. He set us free, yet we should have gone directly to Cambridge but for something he said. Reach the light here, Dickie. I wish to see his face."

The light fell clearly on Mr. Ellery's features. The man watched his nephew anxiously. What had Brush said?

"He said," continued Frank, "that you are excellent at handwriting."

"Oh!" groaned Mr. Ellery.

Frank smiled and spoke to his brother.

"I have guessed many things, Dickie, in the past few years. Nothing is certain; I have never tried to discover the truth, though, thanks to Mr. Brush, I shall try to-night. But I have guessed that uncle is defrauding us, that he has falsified the accounts, that we are not poor, as he says, but rich. Does that interest you? It interests uncle, as well. Look at him."

Mr. Ellery's skin was gray with fear and his eyes were wild. Dickie looked once and turned away. Frank gave a little laugh.

"It pains you, Dickie? Think of the years of pain he has given us, the deceit he put upon you. Think of those, Dickie, in what I shall do. Now I will tell you something.

"Our grandfather built this house. He put in it a secret hiding place. Father showed it to me before he died. Do you start, uncle; do you wonder what I know? Then watch."

He went to the wall near the fireplace on the side toward the window. "See the wainscoting," he said to Dickie. "'Twas a good workman made this, yet he was but a ship's carpenter. Did you ever think there might be a secret in the wall? I press—here. Then I press again—there." He stood with both hands on the wall and looked over his shoulders at the two behind him. "'Tis complicated, is it not?" Next I press with my knee here—so! He stepped aside. "Do you see?"

A cupboard door stood ajar in the wall. Frank opened it wider. Dickie, starting up, seized a candle and surveyed the space within.

"It is empty!" he said.

"So it is," answered Frank. "So I expected."

He turned to the lean form on the bed. "See his eyes," he said to Dickie. "They are bright with hope. His hands are opening and shutting. His breath is fast. Did you think, uncle, that I knew no more? Hold the light a little nearer, Dickie. Now look."

He reached into the shallow cupboard, touched a spring, and stepped away for Dickie to see. There was the sound of a sliding weight, and the back of the cupboard slipped upward into the wall. A deep cavity was revealed.

"Books!" cried Dickie. "Bags!"

"Look at him now, Dickie," directed Frank.

Mr. Ellery's head had fallen backward. He was struggling for breath. Oh, God! Oh, God! Such had not been even his most dreadful dream! He groaned.

"Take out the books," directed Frank. "Put them here on the table."

Dickie obeyed. Frank received the heavy books, and arranged them, first on the table, then on the floor as their numbers became too great. All the great account books of the Ellery walks were there, bound all alike, numbered on the back with their years, two volumes to a year—the journal and the ledger. Frank placed them in order, two by two, and stood over them.

"I have not seen them in years," he said. "Father kept them in the counting house. Uncle brought them here. Well! I am glad to see them again. See how small the first books were and how large the later ones. A great and profitable business, Dickie."

Dickie frowned in pain.

"But now," cried Frank, "look. There are two volumes to a year, rear after year, up to sixty-seven. Then—do you notice? Three to a year—until the last year, when there's but two again, after Humphreys died. There are extra ledgers for six years. Did you speak, uncle?"

Mr. Ellery had groaned again. Rolling his head from side to side, he gave up hope. All his years of work, all his dearest wishes. Discovered! Lost!

"Give me the ledgers here," said Frank. He seated himself at the table. "So. Now the little books, Dickie, that I brought from my room."

Mr. Ellery's curiosity held him for a moment. What were the little leather books? Frank smiled at him.

"You never thought Humphreys kept memoranda of all balances, uncle? Up to two years ago? That he gave them to me when he died?"

The rolling of the head began again. In agony, his dry tongue lolling, Mr. Ellery writhed and twisted. The taller of his nephews stood at the other's side and watched; the elder, without further speech, began to compare the books. The uncle heard the rustling leaves in the pauses of his movements; the large, stiff leaves crackled as they were turned. His blood-shot eyes looked helplessly at the canopy of the bed; or saw, as his head fell to one side, the huge shadow of Dickie, from time to time slightly moving. He knew when Frank put his fingers on corresponding items; he heard him ask his brother:

"Do you see?"

And the gigantic shadow on the wall would nod.

They might as well have laid open his heart and while it quivered before them touched with the knife point this spot and that, asking: "Do you see?"

Again and again he heard Frank ask the question. Again and again the shadow nodded. He heard Frank push one book aside and draw another to him, and them again began the crackling of the leaves. One explanation Frank made at last in the midst of a silence, as he sat and thought.

"Conversion, you see, of fictitious sums to his own account. Humphreys has nothing to correspond, and agrees exactly with the old books."

Then next he said "Perfect!" under his breath, and next, "Do you see?" The turning of leaves continued, and the listening ears heard. Once a sum was mentioned, with the comment: "He was crowding us out." Mr. Ellery twisted still, and rolled his head. Light was coming and going in his eyes; his throat was parched as from a week of thirst. He thought he would faint. But he recovered strength when the last book shut with a louder noise.

"About fifty thousand pounds," said Frank.

Dickie nodded again.

The brothers had forgotten their uncle now, so absorbed were they in their study. A perfect system was revealed to them; the opening wedge of a personal venture, in the Ellery business; an enlargement, slow at first, of its returns. Then came the advancement of sums at fair interest, sums constantly growing in size, till the estate seemed deeply mortgaged to the uncle. And page after page the imitation of Humphrey's handwriting was exact.

"Astonishing!" mused Frank. "I never expected such a delicate piece of work, nor such a large one. Think of the industry expended!"

Hours of the day and night, six days in every week, and eight years in all, had been given to the work. It was colossal in its enterprise, and marvellous in detail. Frank wondered at it.

"Did not the old books remain," he said, "it would be difficult to prove."

Mr. Ellery shivered. The old books were to be burned in the morning.

"But now," cried Frank, "there will be no proof necessary." He cast the ledger on the hearth. "Set the candle to that, Dickie."

"No, no!" screamed Mr. Ellery, sitting up.

His nephew looked at him. Pale, gasping he stretched his arms to save his work.

"No! No!" he repeated, and strove to rise from the bed. Frank took him by the wrist.

"The candle, Dickie," he directed.

Dickie took a candle and stooped to the book, where it lay open. Mr. Ellery saw the white leaves brown, then curl and take the flame. He screamed once more in a ghastly, rasping voice. Then he fainted and fell back, but his nephews paid no heed. Frank opened another book, tore it in two, and fed it to the flames. And so ledger after ledger, went up in smoke the records of Mr. Ellery's painstaking trusteeship. At last there remained on the hearth nothing but charred paper and scorched rools of leather.

"Well," said Dickie, "that is finished." He sighed with relief.

"There is more to do," answered Frank. "What now remains in the cupboard?"

"Bags," said Dickie, reaching in. "Shall I give them? They are heavy."

"They are bags of money," said Frank. "Give them here."

There were other bags of different sizes, each with a tag stating the contents. Fifty, 200, 700, even 1,200 pounds was marked on the bags. Frank returned the last to Dickie.

"Put that back in the cupboard," he said. "Humphrey's accounts give nearly a thousand as due to uncle. We will allow him the rest, out of thanks. But there must be something more—papers or writing materials. Look and see. It is important."

"Here," said Dickie, and drew forth a sheaf of papers. "These are the last things there."

"They are what I want," answered Frank, throwing the first ones aside. "More—and more. This is father's—do you see, uncle was practicing. Why did he keep these? But it gives me hope. More of father's. This is yours, Dickie. A clever man. Throw them aside. I want an entirely strange hand."

"Why?" asked Dickie.

"Here are mine," said Frank.

Accounts came first, carefully made. "Exact!" murmured Frank. He shuffled them rapidly over. "But here is something. See, Dickie. This would have hanged me."

The man on the bed had come to himself, but he lared not move. They might kill him in their ar ger if he should speak.

"An unfinished copy, do you see?" asked Frank. "Dear Dr. Warren, I have information, etc." He threw the papers aside. "Look further, Dickie. I must learn who sent the information to Boston."

"Is this it?" asked Dickie.

"Yes!" cried Frank.

There were three unfinished copies this time, as Mr. Ellery practiced the unfamiliar hand. The first was but a sentence; the second went as far as the words: "Committee of Safety." The third nearly finished the letter.

"I do not understand," said Dickie. "Why is he copying this and who wrote it?"

Frank explained, yet one or two points were not clear to him.

"Were but the original here!" he said.

No original was to be found. But yet see it was necessary to change the letter," mused Frank. "Doubtless it merely reported my own. Never mind. Who was the writer of this? Who?"

He bent over the letter reading it carefully. One familiar with American affairs, who knew Warren well, the committee. Frank struck the table with his hands, and looked up at his brother. "A member of the Committee of Safety!" he cried.

"Name them!" demanded Dickie, eagerly.

"Warren," began Frank. "Bowdoin, Hancock, Church——" He stopped.

"Go on!" said Dickie. "None of these. Go on."

"Church?" asked Frank of himself.

"Yes, he was a member. Who next?" urged Dickie.

"It was Church!" cried Frank, and sunk his head in his hands. He had no doubt. In his mind rose the picture of Church and Sotheran, near Faneuil Hall, exchanging glances of meaning. Church and Sotheran—yes, it was true.

"It is impossible!" gasped Dickie.

Frank rose, white and stern. "It is true. Now let us go."

They took the ledgers of the last few years and carried them away. They took the forgeries. They brought out the bags and locked the door behind them. Mr. Ellery could not escape. Carrying their burdens, Frank and Dickie went down to the dining room.

"What now?" said Dickie.

"Through the wall," said Frank. He gave his brother the candle to hold and opened the secret door.

With surprise Dickie saw revealed some secrets of his home. This chamber and the winding stair, the cupboard whence emerged again the Ellery silver and jewels, long since gone, were wonderful to him. Into the cupboard Frank returned the valuables and thrust the books and money in beside them.

"We shall find them when we want them," he said. "Now come down."

They descended more than twenty steps to a little chamber boarded with oak. It was empty, but there came to Dickie the faint suggestion of the ocean in sound and odor. Whence?

"Here are springs in the wall," said Frank. "Notice. Do not forget. The door opens toward you."

Another door swung open to another chamber, where the ocean sound was louder, and the smell of salt was strong. A chamber of stone was this, with pillars of brick upholding a roof of great slate slabs. The candle lighted the place dimly. Moisture dripped from above, boxes and casks lay mouldering on the uneven floor, and Dickie stood astonished at this secret of the old-time smuggling trade. Frank shut the door behind and led him onward.

"Here," said Frank, pausing by a cask and pointing below it, "is Benjy's savings. Ann's were in the cupboard upstairs. And here, Dickie, is the passage to the water."

They stood at the end of a straight passage, vaulted in a semi-circle, narrow and low. They stood as they entered; stone became sand beneath their feet, and Dickie, as he looked ahead, saw in the darkness the glimmer of the candle's rays on little waves, and heard the water lapping on a beach. They neared a bulky object lying in the passage. It was a boat. They stopped beside it.

"I understand at last," cried Dickey. "Through this passage you and Benjy went, years ago. Through this you escaped the soldiers just the other day."

"Through this," responded Frank, "I would have put you in safety, had you not rushed away to find Sotheran."

"But now," said Dickie, touching the skiff, "we go away."

"You go," answered Frank. "I stay."

CHAPTER VII. THE LETTER.

Dickie was white as he asked his brother: "Why?"

"You must go," answered Frank, "to accuse Church. I stay to get the proof."

"I must stay with you," cried Dickie.

"You may be taken. And you will have no boat."

"If we are both taken," asked Frank, "what further harm may not the traitor work? And I can swim."

Dickie dropped his head. "I will go."

"Dear boy," cried Frank, "I may yet reach headquarters before you. Take this copy of Dr. Church's letter. I will keep the one that is half finished. Now, Dickie, quickly."

They carried the boat to the mouth of the passage, which, narrow and low, in the shadow of the wharves and uncovered only twice a day by the tide, was from the outside almost undiscoverable. They launched the skiff, and Dickie, bending low as he sat in it, pushed from under the arch. Then, as it floated out beneath the wharf, the thought that he alone was seeking safety daunted him.

"Please, Frank," he begged.

Frank had put out the candle. "Go, Dickie," sounded his voice from the darkness. "Beware of warships. Good-night."

The moon was still unclouded, and for Dickie was little chance of discovery. In the streets, as Frank left the house, there was light enough to see the going, but not enough to reveal a face. He laid his course boldly. Four enemies to one friend were in the town, but he knew every turn of the streets, each garden and each wall, and felt that the chance was fair. He pulled his hat over his eyes, once more made himself shorter, and traced a zigzag down the very middle of the street. The first person that he met laughed at him.

"Laugh!" thought Frank, as he recalled Brush's own words. "Not so drunk as re might think."

He planned his way and followed it as directly as his conscientious imitation of the jailer could carry him. Many in the town knew Brush; Frank had no desire to impersonate him sober. But he met no other people, and soon was reeling along the street through which, but last night, he had passed to prison. The street was silent; and on account of the moon, almost obscured, no lamps were lighted. The dwellings all seemed dark. Which was the house? Under which lamp had he dared Sotheran to fight? From which window had the captain leaned last night?

There was a light. He stood beneath an open window and looked up. A flickering candle burned within—he saw its moving shadow on the ceiling. If this was the house, that was Sotheran's room. Yes, there was the low stoop on which Sotheran had stood to greet at him. No neighborhood house had such.

"If the door is but unlocked!" thought Frank. He went silently up the steps.

He doubted his own success, but the door yielded as he raised the latch. He entered the house, heavy with its heat, where distant snores gave evidence that the housekeeper's family was asleep. Closing the door he stood and listened in the entry.

"Pray heaven," thought Frank, "he is asleep!" And he mounted the stairs.

The captain's door was ajar, and the light from the candle showed Frank his way. The stairs creaked twice, but he went on until he reached the upper hall. Then he stopped and listened. The snores now sounded from below, the heavy breathing from the captain's room.

"He is asleep," said Frank, satisfied, and went directly thither.

He saw through the open door the interior of the room. A candle guttering in the draught gave the light. Glasses and bottles stood upon the table. All the doors were opened for air, and in the middle of the room in a large armchair the captain sat asleep. His bandaged foot was propped in another chair. His face was upturned, and he slept quietly. Frank entered, and softly shut the door. When he advanced to the captain's side, keeping the candle at his own back. He pulled the hat farther over his brow and looked at the sleeping man. A powerful face that was. There was no heaviness to the clean-cut jaw, no thickness to the lips, nor to the nose. The forehead was broad and high; the face was unwrinkled save that between the brows was the little frown that meant command, and nose and mouth faint but discernible were the lines that stood for cruelty. Yes, powerful and handsome both. And clever, too. Could he be tricked?

Frank put his hand upon the captain's shoulder and moved him slightly.

"Captain!" he whispered hoarsely.

"Eh," said the captin, stirring.

"Captain!" repeated Frank, and pushed him once more.

The captain opened his eyes and looked at him.

"Who are you?" he asked, surprised.

"'Tis I," whispered Frank, rapidly. "'Tis Brush, sir. I've brought you from Tom the letter from Dr. Church."

"That letter!" demanded Sotheran, starting wide awake. "Give it here, Damnation, did he tell you of it?"

"We were just hobnobbing," answered Frank. He began to fumble in his pockets, holding down his face. Tom drank too much, and told me of it. I said the letter should be returned to you. But, eh, 'tis clever of you and the doctor, sir. I'll wager no one suspects. Here's the letter."

He held out the folded copy and Sotheran seized it.

"Fellow," the captin cried, "you have learned too much. If you breathe the doctor's name or tell of this visit to-night—Stand aside and let me see if the letter is correct. Why, 'tis not complete!"

"A mistake," mumbled Frank, reaching for the letter.

"And damme," cried the captain, angrily "now I recollect. Ellery returned the letter, and knew no names. Hark ye here, Mr. Brush. Your officiousness—are you drunk, fellow? I will keep this—I think," said Frank, in his natural voice, "that I will take it."

"God!" cried the captain, starting violently, "Ellery!"

"Your servant," answered Frank, removing his hat. He saw the captain's whole body quiver and smiled.

But Sotheran's surprise passed instantly. Controlling his anger and dismay, he saw the situation and accepted it. Ellery had escaped, had forced the secret from his uncle, and had come for the original letter. Questions and details were superfluous. What was there to do?

He smiled languidly, leaning back again. "A capital disguise."

"I served," answered Frank. "But the letter, captain?"

"Here," answered Sotheran, giving the copy.

"The original?" asked Frank.

"You come too late," answered the captain, smiling. "Your pretty trick was wasted. The letter is burned."

There was nothing to be learned from his face. The smile was the same as at all times—inscrutable. He dropped his hands easily in his lap, and looked at Frank amused.

"The trick was not wasted," replied Frank. "You admitted the truth. My suspicion was but a guess. For such a clever man, Captain Sotheran, you surprise me."

"You forget," replied the captain easily, "that I am dealing with so wise a man as yourself."

"And to-morrow," went on Frank, "Dr. Church will lose his opportunity to write more letters."

"Poor doctor!" exclaimed Sotheran. He did not move; his head rested upon the chair back, and he regarded Frank through half-shut eyes. That will be a hardship to him. He is very literary. So you are leaving town?"

"I am."

"Can I not pursuade you to remain?"

Frank smiled grimly at the urbanity. "Not even your attractions, he replied, "will be sufficient. And yet I thank you for your service to me, captain."

"Indeed! Will you explain?"

"Your device of the forged letter," said Frank, "taught me many things. The general showed it to me this morning. It was very deceptive, captain. But the original had a postscript."

"That is interesting," said Sotheran, closing his eyes. "Pray go on." He tapped his lips as if stifling a yawn.

"The forgery taught me," said Frank, "that you had an accomplice in the American camp that you knew some one who could imitate my hand, that there must have been a letter to the general accompanying the forgery—another forgery, captain."

"Your steps of your reasoning!" inquired the captain.

But it was no longer easy for him to speak. Frank felt the difference in the voice and saw the eyes, not languid now, open again.

Mathematical," he replied, "without a flaw. And when our talkative friend Brush revealed who was the forger, I learned, my captain, how I might save my inheritance and also serve my cause."

"So!" asked the captain through his teeth.

"Captain, captain!" said Frank. "Excuse this word. Your overreached yourself. Your plan was too fine. You should have used Dr. Church's letter as it came. Your tricks and my uncle's are finished. Let us speak as Sotheran. But, fellow, since you are leaving town, favor me before you go. There are pistols in that case."

He could restrain himself no longer. His pride was deeply stung, and his voice hissed with passion. But Frank, leaning closer, shook his head.

"I should be a fool," he said, "to advertise my presence here. If I were sword to sword, you might have had an accident, Sotheran parted. My brother it is true, has gone to Cambridge with the accusation. But I need proof—and here it is. Don't struggle, friend."

"Fellow," cried Sotheran, furiously.

"Pickpocket."

But Frank withdrew a wallet from the captain's breast. Then he released the wrists, his grip on which had left them marked with white.

"No harm, he said. Excuse the disrespect and the liberty I take. He held the wallet near the light, ran over its papers and extracted one. The others he laid on the table.

"Treachery!" muttered the captain.

And now, said Frank, putting away his letters, "your wrists once more." He took from the chair the captain's sash. "Will you be quiet, or must I silence you?"

The captain started angrily upright. "If I were but armed——"

Yet not being so?" asked Frank.

Sotheran controlled himself and sank back. But Frank's quick eye gleamed for a single instant from his eyes, friends would come soon. Time was everything. He stretched out his wrists.

Bind me," he said.

It was suspicious, yet Frank saw he meant it. Without a struggle or a sound, he allowed Frank to bind first his wrists, then his body, to the chair.

"Now," said Frank, "let us talk."

Time is going, answered Frank. And I fear I must gag you, captain."

"Five minutes," responded Sotheran. "Is all I ask."

Well," answered Frank, "begin."

Be seated," said the captain.

Frank drew up a chair and sat down.

"Well," he asked.

He could but admire the captain's composure. With true English condescension, despite at his case, Sotheran seemed to be speaking to one he desired to reason from his ways. His voice was quiet, his manner tolerant, as if accustomed by such treatment, he was ready to forgive. With his first word he puzzled Frank and had his close attention.

"Why should one of your ability," he asked, "serve the king?"

"That not plain."

"Remain," said the captain. "Mr. Ellery this night you have taught me to respect you more than I thought. We should be friends."

Frank smiled. "Truly, captain?"

"I can secure you a position in the army."

"Your generals were engaged with me this morning. Gladly would they have had me without formalities. How should they, or your comrades, receive me into the army?"

"You suspect me?" asked the captain.

"Not even your attractions, he replied, "will be sufficient. And yet I thank you for your service to me, captain."

"Indeed! Will you explain?"

"Your device of the forged letter," said Frank, "taught me many things. The general showed it to me this morning. It was very deceptive, captain. But the original had a postscript."

"Why is he copying this and who wrote it?"

Frank explained, yet one or two points were not clear to him.

"Were but the original here!" he said.

No original was to be found. But yet see it was necessary to change the letter," mused Frank. "Doubtless it merely reported my own. Never mind. Who was the writer of this? Who?"

He bent over the letter reading it carefully. One familiar with American affairs, who knew Warren well, the committee. Frank struck the table with his hands, and looked up at his brother. "A member of the Committee of Safety!" he cried.

"Name them!" demanded Dickie, eagerly.

"Warren," began Frank. "Bowdoin, Hancock, Church——" He stopped.

"Go on!" said Dickie. "None of these. Go on."

"Church?" asked Frank of himself.

"Yes, he was a member. Who next?" urged Dickie.

"It was Church!" cried Frank, and sunk his head in his hands. He had no doubt. In his mind rose the picture of Church and Sotheran, near Faneuil Hall, exchanging glances of meaning. Church and Sotheran—yes, it was true.

"It is impossible!" gasped Dickie.

Frank rose, white and stern. "It is true. Now let us go."

They took the ledgers of the last few years and carried them away. They took the forgeries. They brought out the bags and locked the door behind them. Mr. Ellery could not escape. Carrying their burdens, Frank and Dickie went down to the dining room.

"What now?" said Dickie.

"Through the wall," said Frank. He gave his brother the candle to hold and opened the secret door.

With surprise Dickie saw revealed some secrets of his home. This chamber and the winding stair, the cupboard whence emerged again the Ellery silver and jewels, long since gone, were wonderful to him. Into the cupboard Frank returned the valuables and thrust the books and money in beside them.

"We shall find them when we want them," he said. "Now come down."

They descended more than twenty steps to a little chamber boarded with oak. It was empty, but there came to Dickie the faint suggestion of the ocean in sound and odor. Whence?

"Here are springs in the wall," said Frank. "Notice. Do not forget. The door opens toward you."

Another door swung open to another chamber, where the ocean sound was louder, and the smell of salt was strong. A chamber of stone was this, with pillars of brick upholding a roof of great slate slabs. The candle lighted the place dimly. Moisture dripped from above, boxes and casks lay mouldering on the uneven floor, and Dickie stood astonished at this secret of the old-time smuggling trade. Frank shut the door behind and led him onward.

"Here," said Frank, pausing by a cask and pointing below it, "is Benjy's savings. Ann's were in the cupboard upstairs. And here, Dickie, is the passage to the water."

They stood at the end of a straight passage, vaulted in a semi-circle, narrow and low. They stood as they entered; stone became sand beneath their feet, and Dickie, as he looked ahead, saw in the darkness the glimmer of the candle's rays on little waves, and heard the water lapping on a beach. They neared a bulky object lying in the passage. It was a boat. They stopped beside it.

"I understand at last," cried Dickey. "Through this passage you and Benjy went, years ago. Through this you escaped the soldiers just the other day."

"Through this," responded Frank, "I would have put you in safety, had you not rushed away to find Sotheran."

"But now," said Dickie, touching the skiff, "we go away."

"You go," answered Frank. "I stay."

CHAPTER VII. THE LETTER.

Dickie was white as he asked his brother: "Why?"

"You must go," answered Frank, "to accuse Church. I stay to get the proof."

"I must stay with you

swered the captain. He spoke more slowly still. "Let me acknowledge that I have received my refusal. Stay, and win her."

The confession seemed to come hard, yet brought relief, for at the end he looked at Frank with openness. But Frank rose. "I understand," he said. "Smooth talker, another might believe you. But I perceive, captain. The glasses on the tray have not been used, the light was burning, the door below unlocked when I came, and at this hour you are not in bed. This talk is to gain time. You expect friends."

"You misjudge me," answered the captain. "Be seated, and hear me out."

But he was listening. Frank listened, too. Through the open window they heard footsteps in the street.

"Harriman!" shouted Sotheran with all his force. "Orm—"

Frank caught him by the throat.

"Coming!" answered a merry voice outside.

The captain, bound as he was, saw there was no help in struggling. He bore the pain of Frank's fierce grip, and as he heard the response from his friends his eyes shot at his enemy a glance that said: "You are caught!"

"Damnation!" thought Frank, and looked about for a gag. He seized the captain's empty wallet and crammed it into the open mouth. Then he leaped to the door to lock it.

There was no key. He seized a chair to put it against the door, and heard the officers open the door below. Their feet were on the stairs.

"M—m—ah!" roared Sotheran, casting out the gag. "Harriman! Help! Murder! Break down the door!"

Clattering and stamping, Frank heard the officers rushing up the stairs. He stepped to the window, placed a hand on the sill, and vaulted lightly out.

The fall was not high, and he recovered quickly. They could not catch him, or even see him as they leaned bewildered from the window, looking for they knew not what. He sped silently close to the houses, turned the corner and left the street unseen. Tardily they raised the cry behind him.

"Thief! Murder!"

But he was gone. Before an hour had passed he rose, dripping, out of the water on the Cambridge shore.

CHAPTER VIII.

HOLLOW SUCCESS.

Frank had told; the letter had been produced.

"Church! Church!" was all that Washington had said.

Reproach without measure, sadness deeper than words, thrilled his voice. Church saw the eye that looked on him, the eye of pitying justice. He felt a sudden knowledge of himself; he saw the blackness of his shame, the depths of his fall. The veil of honor was torn from him; he stood, a traitor. He had no defense; with Washington's repetition of his name he felt a nation had cast him forth. He staggered, and covered his face with his hands.

They took him to prison. Washington, Knox and Dickie watched him go. But Frank, regardless of him, stood at the window and looked out.

He saw beyond the scene which lay immediately before him. The glow of triumph was gone; Washington had taught him not to exult in a traitor's fall. He was reading his future, and he looked across the meadows at Boston as at the past.

Gone! Everything was gone—youth and happiness and all personal desires. He felt older. Boston held his childhood, his early manhood, and his live. He had left them all behind—his fortune, too. Amid his foes the stimulus of danger had sustained him but now he felt let down, deep down. He was in safety; he was to be one of the army. He was to fight for his country—and lose himself. For there across the river, the marshes, and the broad Back Bay, lay his pleasures and his personal wishes—nay, his one wish, so dear! But lost forever, now. "Good-by!" he breathed.

Washington came forward. "Young men," he said.

The brothers turned to him. He was smiling. "How we have seen him change," thought Dickie, "to pity, to seething anger, and to kindness."

"Young men," repeated Washington. "Col. Knox has told me of you. You have helped me much. Will you help me more?"

Frank had a sudden false hope. "To take Dorchester Heights?" he asked with energy.

Washington exchanged glances with Knox. "He is as you said, No," he answered Frank; "that is far off. But will you serve with us?"

Frank's sadness returned, and he merely bowed. Dickie moved nearer to him.

"If I can be with my brother," he said.

"You shall be with him," answered Washington. "Col. Knox desires to have you serve with him, and the artillery is the branch of service in which I most need men. What do you say?"

Dickie looked at Frank. He bowed again.

"What am I to understand?" asked the general. "Is this not acceptable? You have done me a great service. If you like, you shall enter the infantry."

"I should prefer," said Frank, "to serve with Col. Knox."

But still he could not smile.

Washington came nearer. "I think I understand, Col. Knox has said you leave behind a—friend, and you fear that an enemy, a villian——" He did not end the sentence, for over Frank's face passed a spasm of pain.

"Fear not," said Washington quickly. He laid his hand upon the young man's shoulder. "If she is good, and he is bad, he can never win her."

In the months that were to follow Frank took endless comfort in those words. But now he shook his head.

"Let me work," he said, "and fight. All else is behind."

(To be Continued.)

Recent Literature.

The following volumes have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. If you wish to order any book, or to inquire about it, address the publishers as given below, and not this paper.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:

Openings in the Old Trail, by Bret Harte, is a volume of short stories of early Californian life—such stories as Bret Harte alone could write.

Roman Biznet, by Mrs. Georgia Wood Pangborn, is a novel which is a study in heredity. The scene is laid in a village in Northern New York, people by French Canadians.

From Dodd, Mead & Co., Fifth Avenue and 35th Street, New York:

The Sport of the Gods is the latest novel by Paul Laurence Dunbar, the negro author. It is the story of a slave freed by the war.

From The Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth Avenue, New York:

Dorothy Vernon, by Charles Major, is a new historical novel, told in much the same fashion as When Knighthood Was in Flower. Its scene is laid in England in the days of Queen Elizabeth.

From Little, Brown & Co., Boston:

In the Country God Forgot, by Frances Charles, a California novelist, is a story of Arizona. It is a strong bit of fiction.

From Lee & Shepard, Boston:

Lost on the Orinoco, is a boy's book, by Edward Stratmeyer. It is a description of the adventurous trials of five American boys in Venezuela.

King for a Summer, by Edward Pickering, is another book for boys. It is a tale of the Corsican rebellion of 1735. It is very interesting.

From R. F. Fenno & Co., 9 East 16th Street, New York:

When Love is King, by W. Dudley Mabey, is a novel of life in Southern Ohio in the first half of the nineteenth century.

From Frederick J. Drake & Co., Chicago:

The Bible Defended, by L. W. De Laurence, is a volume written as a reply to Prof. Pearson's recent work.

From The Stockham Publishing Co., Chicago:

Love's Coming of Age, by Edward Carpenter, is a book on the relation of the sexes, and the problems which it presents.

Hardly.

"This seems to be a lawless town," remarked the stranger.

"Lawless!" echoed Rattlesnake Pete. "Wal, now, we hev lynch law an' mob law an' civil law. No, pardner, I wouldn't call this a lawless town."—Philadelphia Record.

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Errors Concerning the Constitution.

We are all familiar with the exuberant eloquence of political orators who refer to the constitution of the United States as "the palladium of our liberties," and who use other turgid phraseology in referring to that document. Not less familiar is the fact that, whenever a new governmental policy is proposed, or a new political doctrine enunciated, the opponents thereof hurl their bitterest epithet in declaring that it is "unconstitutional"—ignoring the fact that the only authorized interpreter of the constitution is the supreme court of the United States, and that can only do so where a case involving the disputed point is brought before it.

As a matter of hard, cold fact, it is the smaller number of people in the United States who have ever studied the constitution, to ascertain what it really does provide. The truth of this statement is evident from the mistaken ideas uttered and held by so many. Is it really the "palladium"—that is, the safeguard—"of our liberties?" Or are any of those liberties which we regard so highly without constitutional guarantee?

For instance, freedom of speech and of the press are counted as peculiarly American; yet the constitution does not guarantee them to the people of the United States. It simply declares, in the First Amendment, that congress shall make no law "abridging the freedom of speech or of the press." But it does not prohibit the states from so doing. Hence, it is clearly within the power of any state legislature, should it so choose, to enact a law, which, in that state, should abridge either or both.

The same thing is true concerning religion. That amendment also declares that "congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." It does not prohibit a state from doing so, however. It is within the power of a state to create a state church, supported by taxation of the people, or to enact a law prohibiting religious worship according to a certain formula; or to preach certain doctrines. For the constitution itself says, in the Tenth amendment, that the "powers not delegated by the United States to the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people." As freedom of speech and press, and legislation concerning religion, are not prohibited by the constitution to the states, the latter have the power to legislate thereon if they shall so choose.

But, so long as the American people feel as they do on these matters, there is no danger that such legislation will be enacted or even proposed. These liberties do not depend on a written constitution, but on the deep convictions of the people themselves. They elect the legislators, and the man who would seriously propose a law to curb these liberties would speedily find himself relegated to the obscurity of private life.

There is another popular misconception, regarding the right to vote. Many people confuse citizenship with the suffrage. What is a citizen? It is used repeatedly in the constitution and the first twelve amendments—that is, in the constitution as it was before the civil war amendments—but it is nowhere defined. Judge Taney, in the famed Dred Scott decision, made the statement that "a free negro of the African race whose ancestors were brought to this country and sold as slaves, is not a citizen in the meaning of the constitution." But as the constitution did not then define the word "citizen," his statement was certainly unwarranted. How could he decide what was the meaning of the term, when it was not specifically declared? The Fourteenth amendment first defined the word "citizen." It declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside." Hence, one may be a citizen of the United States, but not a citzen of any state; for he may reside in a territory, or in the District of Columbia, which are not states; but when he becomes a resident of a state, he becomes a citizen of that state.

But this definition does not carry the right to vote. The constitution nowhere confers that right on any one. It is therefore left to the states to say who shall have the right of suffrage. It is plain that, if the Fourteenth amendment, as above quoted, conferred the right to vote with that of citizenship, every woman would be a voter; for it says that all "persons" born or naturalized in the United States are citizens—and a woman is a "person."

It is this confusion between citizenship and voting that causes many to declare offhand that the laws or provisions to the constitutions of several southern states, restricting the suffrage, are not in accord with the constitution of the United States. Unfortunately for their contention, the constitution nowhere confers on any one the right to vote. It distinguishes between citizenship and voting power. All that the Fifteenth amendment does, is to prohibit the disfranchisement of the negro "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

The question of the unconstitutionality of the Southern limitations in the vote hinges on this point—whether the discriminations made are really on account of race and color, or not. The question never come up before the supreme court. A case should be carried up, that the point may be decided.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

TO COMMEMORATE PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT

The mint of the German government has struck of a three-mark silver piece commemorative of the visit of Prince Henry to the United States.

The coin is about the size of the United States half-dollar, but is a trifle heavier. Its value is 72 cents.

On one side are bas-reliefs of President

Roosevelt and Prince Henry, which are splendid examples of minting. On the reverse side is a representation of a huge ship in midocean. Above the engraving are the words (in German) "In Remembrance of the Journey to America, 1902," while in smaller letters beneath this is printed "Lloyd Steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm."

The coin was sent by Dr. M. Wiederhold of Cassel, Germany, to his brother,

H. Wiederhold, of 2118 Spring Garden street, and was received by the latter gentleman yesterday morning. He at once took the commemorative piece to the mint, a few blocks from his home, where it was pronounced an unusually fine bit of coining.—Philadelphia Press.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

When we reflect that every Daughter or Son of the Revolution had at least one ancestor fighting for our independence, the wonder is that Great Britain held out so long.—Puck.

Politics make strange bed fellows, but then—politicians sleep with one eye open. —Atlanta Constitution.

Little Willis (at restaurant)—Pa! His father—Willis—that is, Willie!

Little Wie—This planked shad has got lots of slivers in it.—Judge.

Young Softsmith—"Love levels all things," they say.

Old Grimm—All things but the head—Puck.

"We never realize the full value of a thing until we lose it," remarked the moralist.

"That's right," replied the practical man, "especially if the thing lost was insured."—Philadelphia Press.

"Is Mr. Wiggs reliable?" "In a certain sense. He is one of those people that you can always depend on to disappoint you if they get a chance."—Washington Star.

"There goes Hogan, th' domb rayformer! He throied t' saveure ividence ay a sthrikin' ay th' Hadnes law, but Scoondsay he offered t' pay fer a dhrink he got."

"He did?"

"He did."

"An' did he?"

"He did not—th' bartender shwooned away!"—Puck.

First Mounted Cop—Th' papers say Dewvirry is a "satrap." Phawt th' divil is a "satrap?"

Second Mounted Cop—A "sav-trap?" Whoi, thot's a lobster-pot—a thing they use for ketchin' lobsters.—Judge.

Some men excel in talking much,
And some in talking loud,
But the man who lets his money talk
Is the one who leads the crowd.
—Washington Star.

Mr. Bingo—I am a "floor-walker" and "buyer" for Lacom & Skirts.

Mr. Bango—Arduous job. It must be a great relief to get home nights.

Mr. Bingo—Well, no; I am "floor-walker" and "buyer" for that house, too.—Judge.

The public is a thick-headed, conceited, coarse, unfeeling ass; that's how it happens to be janitor of the Temple of Fame. —Puck.

"How come you allus sayin' it's hot ez de place whar de devil live at?" asked Brother Dickey, of one of his white folks." And then he added:

"Don't you know you come of a long life family, an hit'll be some time yit 'fo' you'll know jes' exactly des how hot it is down dar?"—Atlanta Constitution.

A TRIBUTE TO PALMA'S MOTHER

One of the first duties of President-elect Palma when he landed in Cuba was to find the body of his mother, who died during the war of 1868 when their home was broken up and the family separated, says the New York Sun. The burial place on the Guacavaco farm at Cauto was located with the assistance of Angela Estrand, who was with the mother of Senor Palma during her last hours and marked the grave with stakes.

The body was exhumed and taken to the cemetery at Cauto Embarco. On the marble shaft erected over the new grave was this inscription:

"Candelaria Palma, you fell here tired and sick while following your son who was fighting for the liberty of his country. Thirty years you have slept under the solid layer of earth which covered you.

"The people of Cauto come to awake you and to say your son has come with his head bound with laurels as a reward of his virtues to take away your precious remains.

"Arise, your country is free and is in the hands of your son!"

GAS FACTORIES

In People Who Do Not Know How to Select Food and Drink Properly.

On the coffee question a lady says, "I used to be so miserable after breakfast that I did not know how to get through the day. Life was a burden to me. When I tried to sleep I was miserable by having horrible dreams followed by hours of wakefulness. Gas would rise on my stomach and I would belch almost continually. Then every few weeks I would have a long siege of sick headaches. I tried a list of medicines and physicians without benefit.

Finally I concluded to give up my coffee and tea altogether and use Postum Coffee. The first cup was a failure. It was wishy-washy, and I offered to give the remainder of the package to any one who would take it.

I noticed later on in one of the advertisements that Postum should be boiled at least 15 minutes to make it good. I asked the cook how she made it and she said, "Just the same as I did tea, being careful not to let it steep too long."

I read the directions and concluded Postum had not had a fair trial, so we made a new lot and boiled it 15 or 20 minutes. That time it came to the table a different beverage, and was so delicious that we have been using it ever since.

My sick headache left entirely as did my sleepless nights, and I am now a different woman." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

To Help Rancid Lard.

Editor Farmstead:—If S. D. S. will put a few slices of potatoes in strong lard and cook until the potatoes are brown he will find his lard much improved.—B. R., Peru, Ind.

For Orange Trees.

Editor Farmstead:—In The Blade of May 11 I saw an inquiry of how to bud or graft orange trees. Would say I think the better would be, for trees more than one year old, to be sawed off close to the ground and when a sprout comes up and is matured enough for the bark to slip well, bud it to the variety you wish. I think they make a nice looking tree when budded.—E. G., Cloverdale, Cal.

Chicken Cholera, Worms, Etc.

Editor Farmstead:—Herewith I send you a sure remedy for chicken cholera, worms in horses and hogs, as well as the best condition powder ever made. The formula is this:

Ginger, 1 ounce; saltpeter, 1 ounce; black antimony, 1 ounce; gentian, 3 ounces; powdered feuregreek, 3 ounces; elecampane, 4 ounces; rosin, 5 ounces. Grind all to a fine powder and mix thoroughly, and give a tablespoonful to every ten fowls. This will positively cure cholera in chickens, but won't make them lay, only so far as keeping them in health is concerned.

For a horse, give a tablespoonful every night for three nights, if he is wormy. If not, give as a condition powder in tablespoonful doses three times a week. Hogs require only half that for a horse. Any druggist can fill this recipe, and it ought not to cost over 60 cents; that is what I pay.—A. W. C., Little Rock, Ark.

Lice on Stock.

Editor Farmstead:—I have noticed a number of inquiries what to do for lice on various kinds of stock. There is no need for a different remedy for each kind of animal. Whatever will kill them on one will kill them on all others. Here is a sure remdy: Dip a cloth in coal oil and rub them all over with it. This will rid them of lice, also ticks and fleas. If too much is put on horses or cattle it may take off some of the hair, but the hair will grow out again all right. If lard be mixed with the coal oil it will not take the hair off.—Subscriber, Wauseon, O.

Mange on Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—Mange is caused by a very small parasite living in the skin of the horse. It is contagious. The horse affected rubs against posts and mangers, and, of course, leaves some of the parasites for the next horse that rubs these places. On examining you will find the skin rough and scabby and under these scabs is where the insects live.

Treatment—Wash well with soap and warm water, rubbing the scabs well off, then apply the following:

Sulphur, 4 ounces; oil of tar, 2 ounces; one-half pint linseed oil; mix, and then, instead of giving arsenic, feed plenty of goods oats and grass if he can get it, and the ointment will do the rest. —A. G., Bradford, Pa.

Here is another treatment which is highly recommended by those who have used it:

Separate the animal from the others, and thoroughly wash with home-made ash lye soap every three days; rub dry, and apply the following, rubbed in on every spot on horse: Linseed oil, 4 ounces; oil of tar, 4 ounces; powdered sulphur, 3 ounces. Second alternately mercurial ointment with the above.

The horse should be given a generous diet, with moderate and regular exercise. Spray all parts of stalls and mangers and saddles and harness and blankets, wagon tongue and neck yoke with a solution, good and strong, of ash lye, soapsuds and coal oil. A good spraying will kill all germs and mange lice.

Examine your horse for hen lice, as they thrive finely on a horse.

For Wire Cuts.

Editor Farmstead:—Every now and then I note that someone asks what to do for barbed wire cuts on animals. Coal oil is the best thing that I ever used for any kinds of cuts or wounds. It will prevent storness or stiffness that generally accompanies a wound.—Stockraiser, Barre, Vt.

Wire Worms in Corn.

Editor Farmstead: Now is the time to be thinking ahead about your crops. One of the pests to corn-raisers is the wire worm. To prevent their ravages, mix with the seed corn one tablespoonful of pine tar before using, as it will then mix more readily. Stir the tar and corn until each grain is coated, then mix dry ashes or lime or shipstuff to prevent the corn sticking to the planter. This remedy is also a protection against crows and mice.—G. W. W., Hooker, O.

Raise Some Sunflowers.

Editor Farmstead: Tell the brethren of The Blade family to plant sunflowers on a bit of ground. There is nothing that pays better for stock, and they yield wonderfully. You plant them in rows like corn and cultivate same as corn. Don't plant too thick and the yield will be better. They will yield from fifteen to thirty bushels per acre. If you want fat horses and cattle, feed them about a pint of seed twice a week, and you will be surprised at the result. The women that have used them for poultry will not do without them. I never saw anything beat them for horses.—W. M., Phoenix, Ariz.

Gooseberry Worms.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell the person who inquired how to get rid of gooseberry worms that we always use white hellebore. You can get it at any drug store. Fifteen cents will get enough to put on twenty bushes or more. You put it in a tub, and a little warm water to dissolve it and then fill the tub up with cold water and put on the bushes.—Old Subscriber.

Sweet Vernal Grass.

Editor Farmstead: Will some one of experience please tell me whether sweet vernal grass is a good grass for hens, or like the quack grass, more bother than good?—A. S. E., Watt's Flats, N. Y.

Cow and Heifer.

Editor Farmstead: I have a cow ten years old that came in last September and retained the afterbirth. It was taken away from her and ever since she has a white discharge. She eats well, and seems well in every other way. Do any of your readers know of a remedy? She has always been fed well with grain. Has never been in heat since coming in.

I have a three-year-old heifer that has a ounch on her jaw about the size of one-half of a butternut; it is on the bone. I would like a remedy for that.—L. J., Ludlow, Vt.

Lumpy-Jawed Cattle.

Editor Farmstead: Is there a cure for cattle that have lumps on the throat and jaw? I have two. The lumps start on the jaw and then spread. They are about the size of an egg, and full of gray matter. I have opened them, but they don't seem any better. If any reader of The Blade has had any experience in that kind of disease, please state the name of it and a cure.—D. G. E., Tilden, Neb.

FIGHTING THE CHINCH BUG.

New Bulletin From the Ohio Experiment Station.

Wooster, O., May 17.—Letters received at the Ohio Experiment station state that the chinch bug is again making its appearance in various parts of the state, being observed in the young wheat.

It has been observed that in damp weather chinch bugs often become infected with a fungous disense, resembling a white mold, which soon causes them to die. The Experiment station has cultivated this fungus, and is sending out small packages of the culture to those who apply for it, in the hope that it may cause the bugs to become infected with the disease at an earlier date than would otherwise happen.

To use this remedy, the material sent (which resembles dry yeast) should be finely pulverized and distributed, a very little in a place, where the bugs are found in largest numbers, preferably on low or damp ground. The bugs which become infected will communicate the infection to others.

Only one small package of this culture can be sent to each applicant, but its work may be extended by collecting bugs found to be infected and distributing them among others. This will at least reduce the danger of attack next year.

This remedy requires damp weather for the successful operation and farmers should not depend upon it alone. As the wheat matures the bugs will leave this crop in search of fresher pastures, and will probably attack neighboring fields of oats and corn. The chinch bug is especially fond of millet and similar grasses, and a farmer who finds his wheat fields infested will do well to sow a narrow strip of millet between the wheat and his other crops.

As the proper time for sowing millet is during, or just after, the corn planting season, a strip of millet two or three yards in width may be sown along the side of the corn field next to the infested wheat or oats, and when the bugs have taken possession of it the millet may be plowed under with a jointer plow and the ground harrowed and rolled, thus burying the bugs.

The progress of the bugs from field to field may also be obstructed by making a V-shaped trench with the corner of a hoe and filling it with coal tar, the tar to be renewed as soon as it becomes crusted over. Another method which has been suggested is to plow a deep furrow across their track; the bugs which get into this furrow will have difficulty in getting out again, and they may then be killed by sprinkling them with kerosene emulsion made as follows:

Dissolve half a pound of soap in one gallon of water and heat to boiling; remove from the fire and while hot add two gallons of coal oil, churning the mixture with a good force pump for fifteen minutes or until it resembles buttermilk. To each quart of this emulsion add fifteen quarts of water and apply with spray pump or sprinkling pot.

This emulsion may also be used where the bugs have attacked the outer rows of corn, using a spray pump and throwing it with sufficient force to wash them off the corn.

COST OF GROWING WHEAT.

Figures Collected by Secretary Coburn, of the Kansas Board.

In Secretary F. D. Coburn's March quarterly report of the Kansas board of agriculture, he gives a consensus of the detailed statements of 120 representative Kansas winter wheat growers, representing fifty-six different counties, as to the cost to produce and put in the bin or car an acre crop of wheat, yielding twenty bushels, is, itemized, as shown below:

Average cost of plowing (or disking)	$ .96
Harrowing	.28
Seed and seeding	.92
Cost of harvesting and stacking (or shocking)	1.36
Thrashing and putting in bin or car	1.60
Wear, tear and interest on tools	.29
Rental of land, or interest on its value	1.90
Total cost per acre, or 20 bushels	$7.31

A digest of the same items of information, taken from the interviews with eighty growers, in the thirty counties constituting what is known as the "wheat belt," which produced seventy-nine per cent of the ninety-million-bushel crop harvested in 1901, gives averages thus:

Average cost of plowing (or disking)	$1.00
Harrowing	.28
Seed and seeding	.95
Cost of harvesting and stacking (or shocking)	1.48
Thrashing and putting in bin or car	1.61
Wear, tear and interest on tools	.27
Rental of land, or interest on its value	2.06
Total cost per acre, or 20 bushels	$7.63

From the total cost per acre, as shown in both the foregoing computations, there can rightly be deducted the value of the pasturage and straw, which amount to considerable sums, and frequently to more than one-third the cost of producing the crop.

CORN RAISING.

An Experienced Farmer Gives His Method for Comparison.

Plow the ground deep when it begins to get warm and is reasonably dry. Plow it all—or all of one field—as quickly as possible, so it may be planted while it is fresh turned and before any part of it gets dry and lumpy. Harrow thoroughly. (I used to do it diagonally of the field so as not to bother the corn-marker marks.) I plant with a two-horse planter with check power. I think corn planted with a horse planter is all planted at the same depth, and the earth pressed down on the seed makes it come from three to five days sooner, and it's all alike—i. e., one hill is as large as another—to start with.

As soon as the corn is planted put on the harrow and harrow it as often as possible until the corn is six inches high, and you will be surprised to see how fast it will grow and how few weeds you'll have to say nothing of the fine, even, level condition your field will be in when it's ready for the corn plow. The harrow covers more ground and cultivates the land more thoroughly than by any other method, kills thousands of fine weeds when they are young and tender, and destroys very little corn—much less than you would suppose if you have never tried it. The harrow will sometimes drag it down and perhaps cover it up, but if you will go out next morning and examine it you will find it standing up and looking fresh as a daisy.

Harrow one corn—harrow it lengthwise of the field—harrow it crosswise—diagonally—both ways. Harrow it—harrow it. And be sure to harrow it after every rain to break the crust and keep the ground loose and friable. I forgot to say plant at least 3½ feet apart (4 feet is better) and set the planter for three to five kernels—three stalks to the hill is all right for a stand, but good, strong land will bear four stalks and bring four good ears with thorough cultivation. Level culture is the best—don't hill up or ridge your corn where the land is reasonably dry.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

Insures Love and a Happy Home For All

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs or parts, which also serve as reflectors with openings only on the sides toward the mirrors. When this scarecrow is in use at night it throws streams of light round and round the field, while on the daytime sudden flashes of light from the sun serve the same purpose.

SNOW AS A PURIFIER OF THE AIR

It has long been a familiar fact of meterological science that snow and rain help to clear the air of impurities, besides performing other useful offices in the economy of nature. But it has remained for a scientific health commissioner of Chicago, the quarter whence so many valuable discoveries are now coming, to demonstrate in figures just how many deadly microbes are gathered from the atmosphere by a fall of snow. He did it by testing the purity of the air in the city just before a snowstorm and immediately afterward.—Leslie's Weekly.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism.

No pay until you know it.

After 2,000 experiments I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does what I claim pay your druggist $5.50 for it. If it doesn't I will pay him myself.

I have no samples. Any medicine that can affect Rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. Let me send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures, pay $5.50. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

VALUABLE ITEMS.

Pasture Grasses.

The Colorado experiment station has issued bulletin No. 68, dealing with pasture grasses and leguminous crops adapted to the Arkansas valley in Colorado. This is principally based on the trials at the sub-station and observations in the valley by H. H. Griffin, the superintendent.

The grasses suitable for pasture have been found to be orchard grass, tall meadow fescue, tall oat grass and blue grass. The soy bean is reported as one of the best of the leguminous crops.

Gestation and Incubation.

The period of gestation will sometimes vary in the same animal or breed. For a horse colt the period is usually twenty to thirty days longer than for a mare colt. The usual and average periods are as follows:

Animal.	Weeks.	Days.
Mare and jennet	49	343
Cow	40	285
Ewe	22	154
Sow	16	115
Bitch	9	62
Cat	7	50

PERIOD OF INCUBATION.

Fowl.	Days.
Goose	30
Turkey	28
Duck	30
Peafowl	28
Chicken	21
Pigeon	18
Canary	13

Boxes for Different Measures.

A box 24 inches long by 16 inches wide and 28 inches deep, will contain a barrel or three bushels.

A box 24 inches long by 16 inches wide and 14 inches deep will contain half a barrel.

A box 16 inches square and 8 2-5 inches deep will contain one bushel.

A box 14 inches by 8 2-5 inches square and 8 inches deep will contain one peck.

A box 8 inches by 8 inches square and 4 1-5 inches deep will contain one gallon.

A box 7 inches by 4 inches square and 4 1-5 inches deep will contain one quart.

A box 4 feet long, 3 feet 3 inches wide and 2 feet 8 inches deep will contain one ton of coal.

Potato Scab.

Potato scab may be prevented by very simple means, according to a bulletin (No. 86) of the Vermont experiment station. The seed should not be planted in soils where scab has been prevalent in former years. Changing to a new field is an excellent preventive. The seed purchased should always be disinfected, as the disease is often carried in the seed. This is accomplished by soaking in corrosive sublimate or formalin. Dissolve 1 ounce of corrosive sublimate in 7 gallons of water and soak the seed in the solution for one and a half hours. It is best to put the potatoes in a gunny sack and let them down into the solution. The corrosive sublimate mixture is exceedingly poisonous and must be handled with great care. To treat with formalin (or formaldehyde, as it is sometimes called) put a pint of the substance (which is a liquid) into 15 gallons of water and soak the seed in the mixture for two hours. Take the potatoes out of the solution and let them dry before planting. Cut the seed before soaking. Do not use lime on soil subject to scab, as an alkaline condition is favorable to its spread.

AN INDIANA SCARECROW.

In designing the light-throwing apparatus shown in the accompanying cut the inventor seeks to provide an inexpensive, animated scarecrow, adapted to be operated by the wind, to flash beams of sunlight or lamplight over a field to frighten away any bird or animal bent on depreda-

tion. The device can be mounted on a post at any convenient place and serves to frighten hawks, crows and other birds by daytime and owls and rodents at night. It consists of a fixed frame of any desired shape, open on two sides for the free passage of the wind, with a lamp in each end of the frame for night use, and a central revolving wheel which carries a number of mirrors to reflect the light across the field it is desired to protect. The flanges on the blades are shaped to catch the wind on one side only, and even a slight air current will set the wheel in motion. Any ordinary lamps or lanterns may be used, those shown being partially protected by metallic hoods, which also serve as re-

LITTLE GEORGIE'S PAW'S PRECAUTION

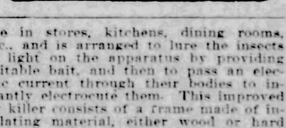
I guess my paw's discouraged, from the way he talks to maw;
He says that woman's preachin' and she's practicin' at law;
"Women gather in conventions," he complained the other day,
"And it seems there's no place hardly where they don't crowd men away;
They're stenographing, you'll find 'em at the windows in the banks,
The boys are gettin' ousted and the girls fill up the ranks;
They're runnin' elevators, and the next thing, I suppose,
They'll be on the locomotives, flirtin' gayly as she goes.

"The girls are wearin' collars like the ones the fellows wear,
And their coats are cut like men's are, next they'll shorten up their hair;
I see that now they're goin' to wear pantaloons," says paw,
"And they play the games the men play—it beats all I ever saw!
The girls must have their highballs, and they're smoking cigarets,
All the habits that the men have woman hurries up and gets;
When she rides a horse she straddles, I suppose next thing we know
She'll discover some concoction that'll make 'er whiskers grow."

Maw had a dandy raglan when the raglans were in style;
Her collar's made like maw's is, and it seems that all the while
She keeps goin' to some meetin' where she makes a speech or two
And gets wrote up in the papers—all that paw does she can do!—
She's takin' fencin' lessons, and she's got paw's cane and tied
A fancy ribbon to it, and she holds it at her side.
Up end down, when she's out walkin'—so, at last, it's got to be
That paw locks his Sunday trousers in the trunk and takes the key.
—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.

AN EMERGENCY BURGLAR ALARM

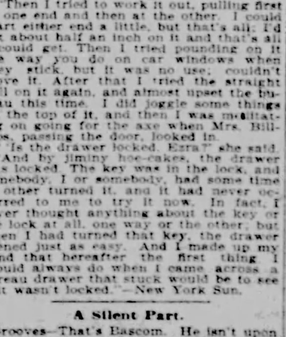
The invention shown in the drawing below is intended for use as an emergency burglar alarm, which can be readily connected with doors and windows, or which can be arranged in passages or on staircases in such a manner that upon



the approach of an intruder the alarm will at once be sounded. The alarm consists of a rotary bell, mounted upon a portable base, with an internal actuating mechanism to move the hammer against the gong. On an extension of the base is pivoted a spring-controlled lever, which is confined at the outer end by a clamp. When the clamp is in place the inner end of the lever is lifted into a notch in the edge of the gong, acting as a detent to prevent its revolution. To the clamp is attached a cord, which may be secured to a window or door or stretched across any place where the approach of an intruder is to be guarded against. As soon as the cord is disturbed it pulls the clamp from the base, releasing the lever and allowing it to fall to its normal position, when the spring motor starts the gong ringing.

ELECTRIC CURRENT KILLS FLIES

Nothing less than the electrocution of flies is the end the inventor of the device here shown seeks to attain, an object which will be much appreciated by everybody during the next few months. The invention is designed especially for



use in stores, kitchens, dining rooms, etc., and is arranged to lure the insects to light on the apparatus by providing suitable bait, and then to pass an electric current through their bodies to instantly electrocute them. This improved fly killer consists of a frame made of insulating material, either wood or hard rubber, and having a bait-holder midway between the top and bottom of the row of vertical strips of mental which form the electrocuting apparatus. These metal strips are connected alternately to the positive and negative wires of an electric circuit, and it is obvious that an insect alighting on the strips must come in contact with both the positive and negative strips at the same instant, when the passage of the current through its body accomplishes the desired end. Arrangement is made to suspend the fly killer from the ceiling or to place it on a table or counter, and as it carries no poison there is no danger of the flies infecting groceries or eatables if the apparatus fails to work in every case.

THE REFRACTORY DRAWER

One Thing That It Is Always Advisable to Do Before Going for the Axe.

"It seemed to me" said Mr. Billtops "that I had never known a drawer to stick so in all my experience. I got hold of both handles squarely and fairly braced my knee against the next drawer under that one and pulled as hard as I could and couldn't budge it.

"Then I tried to

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

The Alphabet.

"As I understand it, the alphabet originated in Egypt among or duringthe rule of the Hyksos; it was borrowed by the Phoenicians and contained 22 characters. It was introduced among the different people and I want to know where it attained the additional five characters, and of what origin as it now contains 27 characters, including &."—A. G. W., Terre Haute, Ind.

The origin of our alphabet as stated in your question has until recently been the accepted theory of the greater number of scholars. Recent discoveries, however, seem to indicate other probabilities as to the time and place of its origin. The theory of its development in a colony of Phoenicians, a Semitic people who resided in Egypt during the Hyksos period, was first presented by M. de Rouge, a French Egyptologist, in 1859, and was founded upon a comparison of Phoenician alphabetic forms with certain characters of an Egyptian literatic script of the old empire.

It is impossible in so brief a survey of this subject to discuss the value of this theory, only to say that the correspondence between Egyptian and Phoenician alphabetic forms, representing the first sound of certain syllables, was remarkable.

It is to be remembered that all original systems of writing had their origin in picture forms; and it is interesting to note in this connection that the twenty-two letters forming the so-called Phoenician alphabet represent the first sound of the syllables giving the Semitic name of an object. Thus, aleph, the head of an ox, gives the linear form of that object; and so of beth, a house; gimel, a camel; and the others. The resemblances between the pictorial forms and the object represented is sufficiently close in the Semitic alphabet to indicate an original development with a Semitic people. Whether this was suggested to them by the hieroglyphic system of the Egyptians or of any other people, it is a Semitic alphabet, wherever or however suggested.

The researches of Prof. Glaser in Arabia, showing a more ancient form of the Semitic letters than the Phoenicians carried to Greece, indicates an earlier contact of the Semitic Arabians with the dynastic Egyptians than the Hyksos period in Egypt, and it is now urged by many scholars that the cradle of our alphabet was South Arabia.

The dynastic Egyptians are now generally conceded to have migrated into Egypt from the land of Punt, either on the Arabian or African shores of the Red Sea.

It is a curious fact in this connection that among the remains of the royal tombs of the first dynasty, recently discovered at Abydos, certain of these Semitic alphabetic characters are found in association with Egyptian hieroglyphic characters. In association simply with engraved upon the same object—although separate and distinct types, showing that these characters were in existence at the date of Menes.

For this reason it is again improbable that these letters had their origin with a Semitic people in Egypt during the Hyksos period. They were in existence at a much earlier date, although as Prof. Sayce says, they may have been suggested by contact with an Egyptian people.

Dr. Evans' discoveries of Phoenician alphabetic characters in the island of Crete, coming from a pre-Mycenean period, has led to the discussion of the possibilities of the origin of these alphabetic forms in Asia Minor, or other Mediterranean lands.

Dr. Evans, however, said in this connection, "Should it be proved that a proto-Semitic element existed in Crete and other parts of the Aegean world from very early times, it would simplify some problems at present enigmatical." As may be seen, the problem, as to the time and place of the origins of the Phoenician alphabet, is yet unsolved, but upon which a great variety of testimony is appearing. With regard to the number of letters in the original Semitic alphabet, these are now known to have been twenty-two. Of these, twenty survive in our alphabet. The additional letters in our alphabet may, however, all be traced to the Phoenician types, through deformation of certain characters.

Thus the letters u, v and y are derived from the vau or digamma, with w as a double v.

The sign is the Phoenician samekh, and the z sign is from the Phoenician zayin, signifying weapons. The letter j is a later addition to our alphabet, and is derived from the letter i.

Our alphabet is directly derived from the Latin. It is of special interest that the Latin alphabet, as it has come down to us, adheres the most closely to its ancient Phoenician, prototype, as first received by the Greeks. Of the six nonPhoenician characters which were added to the early Greek alphabet, and have come down to us in the signs upsilon, si, phi, chi, psi, and omega, no trace appears in the Latin alphabet.

The character & is not alphabetic. It is merely a ligature of the two letters of the word et, a Latin word signifying and.

New Postoffices.

"How many names are required to get a postoffice, and how you would go about it to get one?"—W. Mill Fork, Utah.

The best and most practical thing to do is to enlist the active co-operation of your Representative in Congress. Have a map prepared, showing the location of present postoffices, that of the proposed one, with the residences, if possible, of the patrons of the new office; then prepare a petition to the Postmaster General, requesting the establishment of the new office, and the reasons why it is desired; and have it signed by all the people to whom the new office would be a convenience.

"Fits to a T."

"What is the origin or meaning of the expression, 'fits to a T?'"—Subscriber, Bible Grove, Ill.

Its meaning is, that its fits to a nicety, or with exactness. It is probably an allusion to the carpenter's T-square, used in laying out or testing right angles.

Common Law Marriages.

"Is there a marriage recognized by law in the state of Ohio, called the common law marriage?"—J. F. Bridgewater, O.

What is the matter with you people up in the northwest corner of the state? This is the fourth time we have had this question from that vicinity. The laws of Ohio do not recognize common-law marriages. They require a license issued by the probate court, and a ceremony before at least two witnesses.

Sunrise and Sunset.

Editor Blade:—Permit me to correct an answer in the Question Bureau of May 1st, in answer to M. L.'s question regarding sunset and sunrise not agreeing according to the almanac. The calculations are made, not for a given meridian, but for a given parallel of latitude. If you are north of that parallel and set your clock by the sunrise in June, you will find at sunset that it is ahead. In December it will be slow. The reason is that the further north you are the longer the day in June; hence the sun rises earlier and sets later north of the parallel than on it, and vice versa in December. South of the parallel the reverse is true, because the day is shorter in June and longer in December than it is on the parallel. On the parallel sunrise and sunset will agree. Some almanacs contain calculations for three latitudes—Boston, Charleston and New Orleans.—J. F. W., Glenfield, N. C.

Bounty Land Warrants.

"Am I entitled to a land warrant? I am an old federal soldier. I was enlisted in October, 1863, and served in the federal army until the surrender."—J. H. K., Balsam Grove, N. C.

No bounty land warrants can be obtained except by soldiers or sailors who were in the United States service, under certain specified conditions, before March 3, 1855. The homestead law was enacted about that time, and took the place of a gift of land to soldiers. Your right is simply this: The homestead law requires that a homesteader must live on his claim, and improve it, for five years, before he can obtain full title. But any honorably discharged soldier or sailor who takes up a homestead, can have his term of service in the army deducted from the five years; but if he served three years or more he can not have more than three years deducted. That is to say, he must live on it for at least two years before he can get full title. If you desire fuller information as to bounty land warrants, address an inquiry to "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C."

Madison and De Witt Clinton.

"What was the contest between James Madison and DeWitt Clinton?"—J. H. C., Columbia City, Ind.

Both men belonged to the Republican party, which afterwards changed its name, first to the Republican-Democratic, and then to the Democratic party. Clinton was a prominent candidate for the Presidency. He, however, criticised some acts of President Jefferson, which offended many of his party; and he also expressed dissatisfaction with the course of James Madison, who was Secretary of State under Jefferson. The nominations for President at that time were made generally by caucuses of the members of Congress of each party. The Republican caucus nominated Madison as that party's candidate for President. Clinton refused to be bound by that nomination, and as he had the support of his party in his own state, New York, he secured a combination with the Republican members of the New York legislature. The result of the election was the choice of Madison by a majority of 39 electoral votes.

The Cabinet.

R. B. B., Keating, Pa.: The Cabinet, since the last change, is as follows:

Secretary of State, John Hay; Treasury, Leslie M. Shaw; War, Elihu Root; Navy, W. H. Moody; Interior, Ethan A. Hitchcock; Agriculture, James Wilson; Attorney General, Philander C. Knox; Postmaster General, Henry C. Payne.

Only one member of President McKinley's original Cabinet as formed in March, 1897, now remains—James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture. Since that date there have been three secretaries of State, two each in the departments of the Treasury, war, navy and the Interior, three Postmaster Generals, and three Attorney Generals.

We will not answer this question to any one until there is some change in the Cabinet. Cut it out and preserve it, if you think you will need it.

"Winifreda."

"Will you please give the stanza in Bishop Percy's 'Winifreda,' which contains: 'We'll shine in more substantial honor, and to noble use, we'll be good?'"—J. F., Jefferson, Iowa.

You will find the entire poem reprinted on the first page of this issue of the Weekly Blade. It is so sound and wholesome we could not forbear giving it entire to our readers.

Widows' Pensions.

Can a woman draw a pension whose husband that died in the civil war, if she married again and her second husband is now dead; and, if so, under what act will she apply?"—L. S. Smith, Mill, Pa.

If the first husband died while in service and the second husband now being dead, she is entitled to pension under act of March 3, 1901. Get a good, honest pension attorney to take charge of the case.

"Where a soldier served in the federal army, was honorably discharged, but lost his discharge and died—can his widow secure his discharge or a duplicate, and get a pension?"—G. W. S., Acting, Tenn.

If he served 90 days or more she can apply for a pension. But the husband's discharge is not essential to her application. His army record is on file in the War department.

"What provision for pension is made for the widow of a soldier who served five years in the regular army from 1870 to 1875 and died, not from wounds or disease contracted in the service, but after being honorably discharged in a healthy condition?"—J. B. C., Wauseon, O.

There is no provision for pensioning the widows of soldiers of the regular army, whose service was later than the civil war. If he had served in that, she would be pensionable.

Stephen A. Douglas.

"Did President Lincoln at any time appoint Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, brigadier general? if so at what time and where was his command?"—M. S., Marshalltown, Iowa.

Of course not. Why should any one make so ignorant a statement? Stephen A. Douglas died at Chicago on June 3, 1861, only some six weeks after Fort Sumter was fired upon, and in his forty-ninth year—too old to engage in military service.

Monroe Doctrine Not Involved.

"I see, in your issue of May 1, in answer to a question concerning the Monroe doctrine, that you quote Monroe's words: '. . . the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere.' That being the case, what right had the United States, under this doctrine, to interfere in the Spanish-Cuban affairs? Were not Cuba and Porto Rico Spanish dependencies? Certainly. Then the United States violated the Monroe doctrine by her interference. If you have any explanation, please give it."—C. H. T., Burns Mill, Tennessee.

In the first place, the Monroe doctrine has no binding force; that is, it is not a law, nor a constitutional provision; we are not compelled to take up arms to defend any independent American country against European aggression, unless we choose so to do. The Monroe doctrine is merely a statement of policy which President Monroe believed it wise to follow in 1823. The circumstances were these; Mexico, Central America, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chili had declared their independence of Spain, and that country was too weak to force them into obedience. In 1815, after Napoleon had been exiled at St. Helena, a league was formed by the Emperors Alexander I of Russia and Francis of Austria and King Frederick William III of Prussia, called the Holy Alliance. It was acceded to by the other principal powers of Europe, except England, France and Rome. Its ostensible purpose was to regulate international affairs on principles of Christian unity; its real aim was to maintain existing dynasties, and put down revolutions. At one time it looked as though the Holy Alliance would aid Spain to reconquer her American colonies. We had recognized their independence. Hence President Monroe, in his annual message in 1823, used the language now called the Monroe doctrine. In it he declared that any attempt to subjugate any independent American country would be an act unfriendly to the United States; and, as reassurance to European nations which still had possessions on this continent, he used the language in question, which you quote. These words were intended to make it plain to Europe that we did not propose then to go to war to drive her from this continent. But you certainly must see that President Monroe had no power, nor did he assume it, to declare that, for all time, we should never interfere, no matter what circumstances might arise, with any European possession in America.

In point of fact, the Monroe doctrine had nothing to do in any way with our intervention in Cuba. President McKinley's message to Congress, April 11, 1898, which made over these columns of The Blade, recapitulated the reasons which required us to intervene; but he did not mention the Monroe doctrine in it.

The "Big Trees."

"How many groves of the big trees are there in California? Are they in a forest reserve, either state or national? Is lumber obtained from any of them?"—W. O. B., Cambridge Springs, Pa.

There are a number of groves of the giant sequoia in California, of which but one, the Mariposa Grove, containing about 500 of the big trees, has been reserved by the national government. It is an unfortunate fact that the unreserved redwood forests are being destroyed for the lumber in them as fast as the greed of mankind can accomplish it.

Fort Laurens.

"Please give me a full description of old Fort Laurens, in the Tuscarawas valley, in Ohio."—C. B., Volant, Pa.

The site of Fort Laurens is near the north line of Tuscarawas county, Ohio. A canal passes through the site, which included about 10 acres of land, and is on the west bank of the Tuscarawas river, a half mile below the town of Bolivar. It was erected in the fall of 1778 by a detachment of 1,000 men from Fort Pitt (now Pittsburg), under the command of Gen. McIntosh. It was named after the president of the Continental Congress. After its completion, a garrison of 150 men was placed in it, in charge of Col. John Gibson. It was expected it would act as a salutary check on the Indians, and prevent their incursions into the white settlements south of the Ohio river. Early in January, 1779, the Indians invested the fort before the garrison had notice of their approach. By an amuscade, seventeen men of the garrison were killed while they had gone out after wood, some 40 or 50 rods from the fort. The siege was kept up until the last of February, when the Indians retreated. The fort was evacuated in August of that year, it being found untenable at so great a distance from the frontier.

Peace With Spain.

"When did the Spanish government first sue for peace? Then, on what date was the protocol agreed on by all parties, signed by the president, Secretary Hay and M. Cambon, and about what hour in the day? In fact, give a history of the whole affair, from beginning of peace negotiations to the signing of the protocol. On signing of this protocol were hostilities immediately stopped?"—J. M. B., Woodlawn, Mo.

On July 28, 1898, Jules Cambon, the French ambassador, who acted as the agent of Spain, inquired if peace negotiations could be opened. A protocol was signed by Secretary Hay and Ambassador Cambon on August 12. The President did not sign it, and the exact hour of signature is not known. On July 30, the President replied to the French ambassador's note with a statement of the preliminary conditions upon which the United States would make peace. These conditions were referred to Spain, who demurred to them, and suggested others; but this government stood firm, and did not recede from its first demands. After considerable diplomatic sparring, the protocol of August 12 was signed and hostilities immediately ceased.

Birdseye Maple.

Editor Blade: In The Blade of May 1 an article on the first page states that birdseye maple is only a name applied to a certain style of cutting of maple timber. I have cut hundreds of sugar maple trees, and wish to state that it is not only a name, but it is an actual fact that there is a birdseye maple. It is the common sugar maple, but not all sugar maple trees are birdseye maple. The birdseye is a small spot or knot, sometimes reddish and always curly, sometimes very small and again abundant in the same tree. The style of sawing described in The Blade may be called birdseye, but the true birdseye is the small knot described above; the sawing is only an imitation; although more beautiful than the true birdseye, it does not look like it.—J. D. W., Glenfield, N. D.

A Question on Souls.

"Has a negro a soul?"—W. P. H., McAlpin, Fla.

Probably the readers of The Blade in the North will be astonished at this question. So should we, but what a different some time ago that some erratic person in the South has written a book to argue that the negro has no soul.

Now, the first thing we request our querist to do, is to tell whether he himself has a soul or not; and if he thinks he has, to prove it. When he has done that, he can apply the same reasoning exactly to the negro, and prove that if he has a soul the negro has one also.

New York's Dutch Governors.

"My history of the United States speaks of there being four Dutch governors of New York in colonial times, but does not give all their names. Please publish the names of those governors in order."—C. W. C., Jones Spring, W. Va.

The four Dutch governors of New Netherlands, afterward New York, were: Peter Minuit, who led the settlement, under the Dutch West India company, in 1623. In 1626 he bought Manhattan Island, on which the city of New York now stands, for $24. Wouter Van Twiller was the second Dutch governor, appointed in 1633. He was succeeded in 1638 by William Kieft, and he, in 1647, by Peter Stuyvesant, who ruled until the colony passed into the hands of the English in 1664.

Philippine Affairs.

"If the government keeps on court-martialing all the officers in the army for every little thing, will it not soon be hard to get men to fill the places? I have a son in Co. M, of the 26th infantry, now on the island of Samar. I would rather he would kill every dago in that island than to have my boy stabbed in the back by a savage that claimed to be his friend. I wish they had the traitors in the United States Senate over there and would give them a dose of the water cure."—T. W. C., Meadow View, Va.

The Democrats in congress are already hearing from the people, and their vicious attacks on the American army in the Philippines are already seen to be foolish. The court-martial will not find officers guilty who have obeyed orders, and kept within the bounds of General Order No. 100, which was issued by Mr. Lincoln during the civil war. Your feeling as to the treacherous natives is shared by every other patriotic American.

John D. Rockefeller.

"Please give a sketch of the life of John Rockefeller."—G. W. E., Livingstonville, N. Y.

John Davison Rockefeller was born in Richford, N. Y., in 1839; removed to Cleveland, O., in 1853, had a public school education; became clerk in a commission house, and at 19 became partner in the firm of Clark & Rockefeller, commission merchants. The firm later became Andrews, Clark & Co., and engaged in the oil business, then in its infancy. In 1865, the firm, then William Rockefeller & Co., built the Standard Oil works in Cleveland. This became the Standard Co. in 1870. Mr. Rockefeller has been since then the head of the entire business.

The Unpardonable Sin.

"Please tell me what sinning against the Holy Ghost is, and where found in the Bible."—C. L. R., Tallapoosa, Ga.

Read Matthew xii, 31-32; Mark iii, 29; and Luke xii, 10. You will then have all that is given concerning it. Then ask your minister to explain what these passages mean.

Quotation From St. Paul.

"Please explain 1st Corinthians, iii, verses 13-15."—C. E., South Bend, Ind.

There were many contentions and rivalries in the infant church at Corinth, and Paul, in his first letter to them, tries to reconcile these differences, and to rebuke those who were fomenting disturbances. There were divisions among them, as is seen by chapter i, verses 12, 13; also chapter iii, 4, 5, 6, and so on through the chapter. In the verses about which you ask, Paul uses a figure of speech to explain the true test of Christian work. He uses the figure of builders working upon a structure, which is to be tested by fire. If it is built of stone, and soundly, it will abide—see verse 14; but if it be built of chaff, or straw, it shall be burned—see verse 15. Why not refer such queries to your minister, rather than to us?

The Nebular Hypothesis.

"I noticed in The Blade of February 13, that you make mention of the astronomical theory of the evolution of our solar system. Please state just what this theory is."—B. R. P., Franklin, Pa.

The nebular hypothesis, which to-day receives the unhesitating support of the scientific world, was first proposed by Kant, the philosopher, in 1755, and having been largely developed by Herschel, was fully discussed by the astronomer Laplace. It assumes that all the matter which now composes the sun and the entire system of planets, including the earth, existed once as a gas or vapor, of high temperature. This enormous mass constantly radiated heat around it into space, and as it grew cooler necessarily condensed gradually around the center, by the attraction of gravitation. This formed an immense sphere, which rotated on its axis. As it condensed, the speed of its rotation increased. The sphere of course flattened at its poles, and bulged at its equator, until finally a ring of gas was separated around the equator—just as we see in the case of Saturn's rings.

Other rings were in succession separated from the central mass. These rings were the future planets of the solar system. The lightest were necessarily those most remote from the sun. It is a matter of fact that the planets farthest from the sun, Uranus and Neptune, have the specific gravity of cork, and that the density of the planets increases as we approach the sun, the small ones inside the earth's orbit having a much greater specific gravity than the earth.

These rings, through astronomical perturbations became denser at some portion than at others, and at last, breaking up, the ring, formed a globe of gaseous matter, which eventually cooled down to become planets. The formation of satellites, such as our moon, is explained in the same way. By cooling and condensing, they first became liquid, then solid.

You will find elsewhere in this issue of the Weekly Blade, a special article headed "Concerning Volcanoes," which continues this theory, as it regards the earth, from the time that it was a ball of fiery liquid, down to the present.

Lees Address to His Army.

"Will you please reproduce in the Question Bureau, Gen. Robert E. Lee's address to his army after the surrender?"—Subscriber, New Castle, Pa.

General Lee capitulated at Appomattox on April 9, 1865. On the day following, he issued the following address to his old soldiers:

"Headquarters Army of Northern Virginia.
April 10, 1865.

"After four years of arduous service, marked by unsurpassed courage and fortitude, the Army of Northern Virginia has been compelled to yield to overwhelming numbers and resources.

"I need not tell the survivors of so many hard-fought battles, who have remained steadfast to the last, that I have consented to this result from no distrust of them; but, feeling that valor and devotion could accomplish nothing that would compensate for the loss that would have attended the continuation of the contest, I have determined to avoid the useless sacrifice of those whose past services have endeared them to their countrymen.

"By the terms of the agreement, officers and men can return to their homes and remain there until exchanged.

"You will take with you the satisfaction that proceeds from a consciousness of duty faithfully performed; and I earnestly pray that a merciful God will extend to you his blessing and protection.

"With an increasing admiration of your constancy and devotion to your country, and a grateful remembrance of your kind and generous consideration of myself, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

"R. E. LEE, General."

Honey Dew.

"There is a substance on pine trees in this section of the country, known as honey dew. Where does it come from? What is its composition, and does it indicate a season unfavorable for crops?"—W. H. T., Templeman's X Roads, Va.

There are two different substances called honey dew. The one is a secretion from minute insects of the aphis class—the same that are kept by some varieties of ants, who feed on the honey dew; the other, a secretion from the leaves of certain trees. We can not tell, of course, to which the substance on Virginia pine trees owes its origin. In neither case would it be wise to indicate the character of the year as to crops, as the latter depends entirely on the weather, and there is no method of foretelling the weather longer than 48 hours in advance.

Miscellaneous.

D. H. H., Caress, W. Va.: There is no state which allows one under age to marry without the consent of parent or guardian.

W. A. S., Huntington, W. Va.: The answer to Cowper's poetical riddle, beginning 'Twas whispered in heaven, 'twas muttered in hell," is the letter H.

H. S., Corvallis, Ore.: Will any reader of The Blade who has a poem published some 50 years ago, entitled "The Blackberry Girl," please send a copy to the Question Bureau?

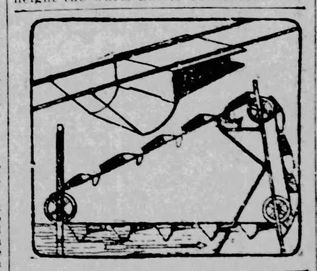
G. W. S., Acting, Tenn.: The editor of the Question Bureau knows nothing concerning the reliability of the advertiser you mention, but we advise you to steer clear of any offer so palpably a catch. Men do not give something for nothing.

A. D. H., Brandsville, Mo.: The only way to get employment on ocean steamships is to apply from which they sail and make personal application. Such questions should not be asked us, as they are not of general interest.

L. S. H., Scottburg, Ind.: Any railroad agent can give you the address of the officials of the railroads which have lands for sale, or which run through regions where there is government land. He can get the names out of a railway guide, or you can get them for yourself from it. All railways running through the West have "homeseekers' excursion," which give very low round trip rates, with stopover privileges.

NEW WATER ELEVATOR.

In the accompanying drawing is shown an automatic water-elevating apparatus especially useful for irrigating purposes, its capacity being limited only by the force of the stream. In carrying out the invention a float is anchored in the stream, supporting a derrick on which one end of the receiving chute is suspended. Two pulleys are also carried by the derrick, while a third is mounted on a frame located further up the stream, and on these pulley revolves the endless chain of buckets which lifts the water to the chute. The valve of this invention lies in the ability to increase the amount of power obtainable to correspond with the height the water has to be elevated. This



is accomplished by lengthening the distance between the two pulleys on the water line, which enables the current of the stream to exert itself on the wings secured to the rear ends of the buckets. The illustration shows one of the buckets with the wing attached and also a complete apparatus in use, and it is obvious that with variation in the number of buckets on the water level and by changing the size of the wings the elevator can be adapted to work in swift or slow streams.

JAYBIRD.

Jaybird fly fum tree ter tree,
Wranglin' eas' en' wes';
Fussiest bird I ever see
At buildin' er a nes'.

He des a-wranglin' all day long
Cross fiel's des drench in dew,
Whilst mockin' bird done sing his song
En eat his dinner, too!

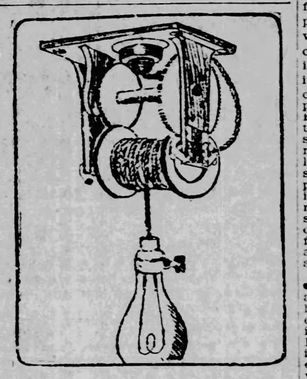
—Atlanta Constitution.

Married Woman.

When a married woman gets compliments, they are about her cooking.—Atchison Globe.

ADJUSTABLE LAMP HANGER

From far-away Alaska comes this improvement in the method of adjusting the height of electric incandescent lamps, though it is very doubtful if there is much need for it in that territory. The invention consists of a spring roller arranged to raise and lower the lamp very



much after the manner in which the ordinary spring roller curtain is operated. As shown in the illustration, the cord is wound on the under roller, with the connection to the main circuit through wires leading to posts on the side of the bracket. These posts are in direct contact with the plates on the end of the roller by means of the two spring tongues secured to the end of a bracket. The winding device consists of a coiled spring wound at the end of the upper shaft, which is geared to the under roller by the toothed wheel at the right end of the upper shaft. The winding drum has the usual dogs and notched collar to maintain the lamp in any position, and by throwing the dogs out of action by centrifugal force the springs will revolve the drum and wind up the cord. The device is preferably inclosed in a protecting cover, with an opening in the bottom for the passage of the cord, thus making a neat hanger and allowing the lamp to be adjusted at any desired height as easily as a window shade may be raised and lowered.

THINGS FOR THE COUNTRY HOME

Fittings and furnishings for the country house occupy a prominent place in the shop displays just now. One of the attractive novelties is a Morris chair in prairie grass of a deliciously cool looking light green shade. The framework of the chair is rather lighter than the regulation Morris, but there are the same broad arms and a capacious cushioned seat. The chair is also usually covered with one of the brightly flowered cretonnes which are seen in so many pretty patterns this season.

A Morris chair of basket wicker is primarily a summer requisite. A chair of this kind is finished without the usual cushions, but the yielding quality of the wicker affords ease and comfort with the additional advantage of coolness.

Another Morris chair in which comfort may be enjoyed on the hottest summer day has a wicker frame. The upper part is made of bamboo. The back and seat are finished with a fine quality matting, in green and white, and secured at the edges with strips of dark green leather studded with dull brass nails.

One of those tall screens which may be put to so many uses about a house is a unique affair in Flemish oak. There are three panels and a screen of rather wide and covered both sides with fine Japanese matting. This covering extends to within about two feet of the top of the screen, the open spaces being inclosed in a slender frame. The upper open part of each panel is then filled in with a realistic spider web of heavy brown twine. For a further touch of realism a huge spider is caught in the meshes of each of the webs, the effect of the whole being odd and unusual.

Those screens covered entirely with matting are pretty and serviceable, and for the adornment the matting of each panel is sometimes bordered with narrow strips of leather closely studded with large brass nails.

A fad of the hour is the introduction of the brightly colored hunting pictures as a decoration for odd pieces of furniture. Particularly noticeable is a hall chair which might find a place in a house to hold whose members are given over to the pleasure of the chase. The chair is one of those slim, high-backed affairs, the wood a dull brown weathered oak panel in the center of which back view of a huntsman in all the glory of his pink coat, and with a riding whip in hand. Straps of pigskin extending from the panel are buckled together halfway between it and the chair seat. The latter is well upholstered, a folded horse blanket overlaid with an irregular shaped piece of pigskin and all strapped together, forming a seat unique in appearance, but soft and comfortable.

A SERIOUS MATTER.

Clerk—That countryman in 666 blew out the gas and is a dead man. It's hard luck.

Proprietor—Didn't he pay for his room in advance?

Clerk—Yes; but the trouble is who's going to pay for the gas?

American College at Beirut.

The American college at Beirut was established in 1866. The first class was graduated in 1870. The medical department was opened in 1867. The corner stone of the main building was laid in 1871 by the late William E. Dodge, of New York. A department of commerce, of which a valuable to after centuries. There was a bright side, which, if sketched, would have been the record of the conversations resulting from the preaching of Paul, and the love shown toward him by those who believed. But that is scarcely mentioned. It pleased the Holy Spirit to dwell rather on the outward things, idolatry of the Lystrenians, their fickleness and cruelty, the enmity of the Jews, and the attempted murder. But the record of these things is immense. A department of industries. And man can keep good courage in prosperity. But all need support in adversity. The scenes portrayed to us here will strengthen every heart in the hour of trial. Besides all the divinity of our holy religion is attested by the sacrifices made in its behalf by its earliest advocates. Moreover, a religion that can triumph over heathen superstition and Jewish hate deserves to be accepted by mankind.

is expected, was established in 1900. The first year of the institution there were sixteen students. Now there are 600. There are 35 acres of ground in the campus and twelve buildings, as fine are you will see at the average American institution, and of similar architecture. The faculty numbers 35 professors and instructors, of whom seventeen are Americans. The growth of the institution has been gradual and permanent, the best of testimony to its usefulness.—Chicago Record-Herald.

A Brilliant Idea.

"Longhead has a great scheme for abating the annual pest of mosquitoes."

"What is always thinking up some crazy scheme, always thinking up some crazy scheme."

"Yes, he figures if he can only cross the mosquitoes with seventeen-year locusts they'll only put in an appearance every eight and a half years or so."—Philadelphia Press.

The Limit.

Mr. Van Albert—Great Scott! Why are not all these dishes washed?

Mrs. Van Albert—Because the cook is using the kitchen table.

Mr. Van Albert—In what way?

Mrs. Van Albert—She is playing a game of ping-pong with the policeman.—Brooklyn Life.

The Sunday School.

Sunday school lesson for June 1. Paul at Lystra.—Acts xiv:11-22. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.—Paul's address to the Jews at Antioch, in Pisidia, led to his expulsion from the city. (Acts xiii:50.) In company with Barnabas, he journeyed eastward to the neighboring province of Lycaonia, and visited its chief city and capital, Iconium. (Verse 1.) There he spoke in the synagogue, and many believed. But certain Jews who rejected the message prejudiced many against the gospel. Hence, there was a division and strife in the city, some holding with the Jews, and some with the apostles. An attempt to mob them led Paul and Barnabas to leave the city and retire to Lystra, a smaller town not far distant, where they preached. One day, while Paul was speaking, an impotent man in the audience manifested great interest, and Paul, observing his steady attention and his evident faith, directed him to stand upon his feet. Immediately the man was cured, and he leaped and walked in the sight of all.

DEIFYING.—The province of Lycaonia was the scene of more than one legendary Epiphany, which the Roman poets had given to the world of letters. One of the most celebrated of these, recorded in the beautiful tale of Philemon and Baucis, was said to have occurred in that immediate neighborhood. Unsophisticated by the prevailing infidelity, the people who had witnessed this wonderful miracle supposed that they were once more favored by a visit from the old gods. (Verse 11.) In conformity with the popular tradition, they cried out: The gods are come down in the likeness of men." This they said in their own language, which the apostle did not understand. The words were taken up and repeated until the whole town heard the announcement, and crowds, with mingled astonishment and delight, filled the streets.

NAMING.—Convinced that the apostles were gods in human form, the people distinguished them from the multitudes of deities and gave them names. (Verse 12.) As Barnabas was older and probably more dignified, they called him Jupiter, taking him for the supreme deity, whose Greek name was Zeus. (See Thucyd. iii-114.) This name signified descender, and it was claimed that Jupiter had often been incarnated. As Paul had been the spokesman, and as his bodily presence was inferior to that of his associate (II Cor., x:1), he was called Mercury, for that name was supposed to be the orator who represented Jupiter, and was the medium of communication between mortals and immortals. The people were probably led to this procedure by the tradition that these gods had once traveled in disguise among them (See Ovid, Met., viii:611), awakening an expectation that they would appear.

SACRIFICING.—The shouting of the people soon reached the ears of the priest of Jupiter. Procuring bulls and garlands, he proceeded to the temple, which stood before the gate of the town, and, accompanied by a festive crowd, prepared to offer sacrifice in honor of the two gods who had entered the city. (Verse 13.) In those days heathen sacrifices were universal. It is difficult, however, to reduce to any single theory the various ideas involved therein. Often they were looked upon as a gift or tribute to the gods, an idea that runs through all Greek literature, from the simple conception in Homer to the caricatures of Aristophanes or Lucian. They were used as prayers to obtain benefits or to avert wrath, upon the assumption that the gods could be purchased for the wicked, or envy averted from the prosperous. On the other hand, they were regarded as thank offerings, and the feasting on the flesh as partaking of the table of the gods. (See Num. 25.) Nor was the higher idea of self-devotion of the offerer wholly lost. (See Bampton lectures, 1853.)

REASONING.—When Paul and Barnabas heard what was being done they were horrified. Rending their garments, in token of distress, they ran among the people, seeking to restrain them (verses 14 to 18). This they did by speaking to them, after the fashion of the difference of language. The address on that occasion was a forceable plea, against superstition and idolatry. They declared themselves to be but men, preachers sent unto them to turn them from the vanities of heathenism to the service of the true God, whom they represented as the creator of all things (Gen. i:1). This theistic doctrine, the fundamental principle of Judaism, distinguishing it from all other religions, was boldly proclaimed in opposition to the views of the deity held by the people. This living God, moreover, they announced as benevolent, bestowing all manner of blessings upon his creatures, making himself known by his works (Rom. i:20). The address was well adapted to these deluded people, and produced the desired result, although some were reluctant to abandon their purpose.

STONING.—The Lystrenians did not like to be thwarted in their plans and prevented from their holiday and banquet. Those who had been prominent in proclaiming the advent of Zeus and Hermes were probably not a little ashamed. In the sulky revulsion of their feelings, and with a somewhat uneasy sense that they had made themselves ridiculous, they were inclined to avenge their disappointment upon those who had caused it. This case was made worse by the arrival of certain Jews from Antioch and Iconium with the express purpose of arraying the populace against the preaching which was exciting so much interest. Paul was stoned, and when they thought he was dead they dragged him in front of the very temple to which they proposed to conduct him. This conduct was not surprising, as the two visits of strangers were not gods it was but natural to believe that they were despicable pretenders. If their miracle was not a sign of divinity it might be assigned to the magic arts.

REVIVING.—It appeared that Paul had not labored altogether in vain in Lystra. Some had believed in Christ through his preaching. One of the converts made on that occasion was a young man, who afterward became a very loving companion with the apostles (Acts. xvi:1), and who shared the closing hours of his life (II Tim. 2) as the Scripture intimated and church history declares. These newmade disciples were gathered about the body of the apostle as it lay on the ground (verse 20), when Paul revived, for he was not dead. His enemies having departed, he arose and returned to the city. During the remainder of that day and evening, and on until the next day they remained, offering such comfort as possible, and gathering up their strength for further service for Christ. Paul was learning while the Master meant in the beginning of his career (Acts. ix:16).

PREACHING.—Persecution did not diminish the ardor of the apostles. Called with a high and holy calling, sustained by a living faith, they were ready, if need be, to die for the Lord Jesus (Acts. xx:24). Assured of the abiding presence and perpetual support of Him whom they served (Rom. viii:35), they followed His example in preaching in every city with the good word of life (Matt. x:23). Our text informs us that Paul and Barnabas departed next day to Derbe to preach, that afterward they returned to Lystra, to Iconium, and to Antioch in Pisidia (verse 21). Everywhere it was the gospel that they preached, to win men to Jesus. But they were careful also to instruct and comfort the new disciples (verse 22), who greatly needed such. The persecution would naturally alarm them, and they therefore made to know that tribulation was a means of grace (II Tim. iii:12). It was no life of ease, but one of suffering that they portrayed (Rom. viii).

REFLECTION.—This lesson presents the dark side of the apostolic ministry. sketched, would have been on account of the conversations resulting from the preaching of Paul, and the love shown toward him by those who believed. But that is scarcely mentioned. It pleased the Holy Spirit to dwell rather on the outward things, idolatry of the Lystrenians, their fickleness and cruelty, the enmity of the Jews, and the attempted murder. But the record of these things is immense. A department of industries. And man can keep good courage in prosperity. But all need support in adversity. The scenes portrayed to us here will strengthen every heart in the hour of trial. Besides all the divinity of our holy religion is attested by the sacrifices made in its behalf by its earliest advocates. Moreover, a religion that can triumph over heathen superstition and Jewish hate deserves to be accepted by mankind.

A Law Illustration.

Bridget and Pat were sitting in an armchair reading an article on "The Law of Compensation."

"Just fancy," exclaimed Bridget; "accordin' to this, whin a man loses wan iy is sinses another gits more developed. For instance, a bloind mon gits more sinse av hearin' an' touch, an'——"

"Shure an' it's quite thrue," answered Pat. "I've noticed it meself. Whin a man has won leg shorter than the other, begorra the other's longer."—Philadelphia Times.

Boyhood Pleasures.

Little bits o' fellers,
Feelin' plump an' prime,
Splashin' in a river
That's flowin' fast as Time!

—Atlanta Constitution.

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of the Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

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14 West 117th St., New York City, Oct. 15th, 1901.

Dear Sir:—

"I had been suffering severely from kidney trouble. All symptoms were on hand; my former strength and power

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1902.

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THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Circulation Last Week. 151,000

THE KAISER'S PROPOSED GIFT

The earnest desire of the Emperor Wilhelm to establish cordial relations between the United States and Germany is again in evidence. He has informed the President that he wishes to commemorate Prince Henry's visit to the United States, and show his appreciation of the kindly welcome we extended, by the presentation of a bronze statue of his great ancestor, Frederick the Great, to be erected in Washington. President Roosevelt's reply was couched in equally cordial terms, accepting the proffer.

The destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila bay, but four years ago, came like a lightning-stroke to the European nations concerned in colonial schemes in the Far East. It deranged all plans, upset all calculations. By a naval blow, delivered half around the world from the expected theater of war with Spain, the United States destroyed Spanish power in the Pacific; and it was plain that the Philippines, the most valuable possession of any European nation in Asiatic seas, were to fall to the United States, as one of the unexpected results of the war.

Every European nation represented by its war vessels in the harbor of Manila, except England alone, seemed to look upon this move of the United States as a piece of bumptiousness on our part, for which we should be rebuffed, and taught a salutary lesson in meekness. The German naval commander was the most annoying of all, reflecting, without doubt, the attitude of the Kaiser. But events have been marched since then, and Wilhelm finds it to his interest to cultivate our friendship rather than attempt rebuke.

In the Chinese complications, Germany and England affiliated, through an agreement which gave notice to the world that they would act together in looking out for their own interests, if any other power sought to absorb territory from China. But the diplomatic cards have been dealt afresh since then. England no longer acts with Germany, but has made an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Japan. Therefore the German emperor turns to the United States to cultivate friendly relations.

No doubt he dislikes the Monroe doctrine, which he regards as a hindrance to his ambition to extend German colonization in South America. But at present he is far more likely to come into conflict with other nations in the immediate future over his colonial policy than he is with the United States. A good understanding with us can do Germany no harm, and might be of value in case of a great European war, which so many people believe to be inevitable before many years.

DEMOCRATIC PLANS.

It is claimed that Ohio Democrats will not hold their state convention until a late date this year, possibly not until September. In one respect they are to be commended for such action, for there is little necessity for such long campaigns as are usually inflicted on the people of the state.

But Democracy has another reason for holding at late convention. The Democratic party is a party of opposition. It is not a party of ideas. Its stock in trade is to find fault with the work of the Republican party. Here in Ohio it proposes to wait until late in the season, hoping the taxation laws passed by the General Assembly will prove to be failures and thinking it can then stir up opposition. This is Democracy. Of course, its plans will fail, but as defeat is certain to be its portion, there is nothing for it to lose.

THE CENSUS BUREAU.

On July 1, a permanent census office is to be established at Washington. This project has often been urged before, and has been recommended in Presidential messages, but Congress has been slow to adopt it. Its plan does not involve permanent census taking, but the organization of a corps of trained statisticians, who will be permanently in the service of the government.

One of its duties should be to correct and bring down to date census and other statistics. It is also contemplated to get an annual approximation to a farm census. It will not be possible to take a full annual census, but localities will be selected for enumeration as a basis for making estimates for the whole country.

If the bill creating a department of commerce becomes a law, then the census bureau should be placed under it, and means should be taken to perfect all our statistical operations, by getting them together under a single management. For instance, the statistical bureau of the Agricultural department and the weather bureau duplicate each other's work, yet a proposition to combine them is strongly resisted by persons who fear they might lose official positions by the change.

"There were 5,000 women at the Los Angeles convention," says the Washington Post, "and only think how the nightkey was overworked by the loved ones who remained at home." If the Post spreads this item broadcast there will be no more biennial sessions of women's clubs.

If the liquor men of Ohio want to know what defeat really means, let them carry out their threat of organizing "to fight the temperance people of the state."

If the theory that a liberal meat diet causes many diseases, the high price of beef may prove a blessing.

CUBA LIBRE.

May 20 ended American intervention in Cuba. Very few there were, in the time of seething public indignation which marked the United States in the spring of 1898, who dreamed that it would be four years before American military rule would be withdrawn from the island, and the Cubans be permitted to assume full independence. In their wrath against the Spaniard, the people did not stop to think that, though war would speedily drive the flag of Spain from Cuba, grave problems of constructive statesmanship would remain, which needed time for their solution. A war-wrecked island was to be restored to order, the wheels of industry started, popular discontent allayed by the finding of occupation which would return a living, and a form of government elaborated which would have some guarantee of permanence.

Had the question been asked, at the time of the signing of the protocol between Spain and the United States, in August, 1898, when Cuba would be turned over to the Cubans, ninety-nine out of a hundred Americans would have promptly declared that it would not be later than the spring of 1900. So little did we realize the gravity of the situation, or the need of careful progress, that the island should not be left to anarchic conditions, as is the case with so many Latin-American republics, notably the two on the island of Hayti, Cuba's next neighbor.

For almost four years the United States has been giving the Cubans an object lesson in good and honest government, and making them acquainted, by experience, with American ideals as to sanitation, education and justice. The way has been smoothed for the new republic, and it is given a splendid start on its career of independence. And every American citizen desires that the Cubans may fulfill our hopes, after all the blood and treasure Cuba libre has cost the United States.

ALFONSO'S COMING OF AGE.

On May 17, the king of Spain, Alfonso XIII, reached his legal majority, sixteen years, and assumed the duties and powers of the monarch, while his mother, Queen Maria Christina, retired from the position of regent. The occasion is not a "coronation," as many newspapers have it; the monarchs of Spain are not crowned. Nor is it the accession of Alfonso to the throne; he was born in that position. His advent into the world, on May 17, 1886, was nearly six months after the death of his father, Alfonso XII. He was king from the moment of his birth. May 17 the regency ended and he assumed the active duties of a monarch.

There has not been in Madrid the gaudy show and ostentatious ceremonies which will mark the coronation of Edward VII. in London a month hence. The ceremonies were more of the nature of a coming of age fete to the young king. This is in accord with the fitness of things, for the throne of Spain is probably the most insecure in Europe, and the future of the boy-king is not roseate. His position is one that would tax the abilities of a trained statesman, yet its responsibilities have devolved on a weakly youth of sixteen, without experience of the world or of kingcraft. Though his mother is no longer regent, it will be a good thing for the preservation of the crown to her son if he shall rely upon her in the early years of his reign.

Maria Christina's task, for the past sixteen years, has been an arduous one, and she has displayed splendid ability in meeting its difficulties. She has managed to weather the storms that threatened the stability of the monorchy, and has handed the kingdom to her son stronger and more stable than it was when his reign began.

IMMIGRATION IS BOOMING.

The prosperity of the United States has led to an enormous increase in the number of immigrants seeking our shores. The first four months of the present year brought 178,604 foreigners to this country, and last week's arrivals constituted a record-breaker, 21,120 persons having arrived at the port of New York. The total immigration for 1901 was 438,868; and if the average so far this year is kept up, 1902 will exceed last year's total by fully one-third.

What are these people to do for a living? It is the fewest number of them who know anything about farming, or who come here either to get farms for themselves, or to hire out for farm work. The very great majority are ordinary laborers, who will be added to the teeming population of our cities, and seek to find places among the workers already here. Probably this will not be difficult at the present time, but when there comes a decline, as there surely will—for the pendulum of business swings to both ends of its arc—what will be the effect of this steady inpouring of laborers from Europe? Suppose we have a time of industrial stagnation, such as we had in 1893, and succeeding years?

The constant incoming of foreigners is a grave problem to us all. Time was, when the empty areas of the thinly-settled states of the West invited agricultural immigration, and the people of these skeleton commonwealths eagerly welcomed them. This is true no longer. The cultivable areas of public land are so small that they will all be taken up within the lifetime of a generation and perhaps sooner. The natural increase of the American people will insure the full occupation of all the available farming land in the country.

True, the immigrants now coming are not farmers. But they came to seek employment in the ranks of labor, which would be overcrowded already were it not for the phenomenal activity of American industry at the present. When dull times come, they will be a menace and a burden. The surplus of labor looking for employment will drive down wages, just as it did in the panic and business depression in the first half of the last decade; and the enormous accessions from abroad will make the situation more acute than was then the case. Is it not time for us to pick and choose as to the character of immigrants to be admitted?

Uncle Sam is generous in time of trouble, and is always ready to lend a helping hand even to those who are not his own people when they are in distress.

Why doesn't Bryan run over to Hayti from Cuba, and try for the vacant presidency?

The little queen is getting well, and the world rejoices.

THE PHILIPPINE DEBATE.

The debate upon the Philippine bill in the United States senate has developed a degree of partisan acrimony such as that body has not seen for many years. The fierce assaults of the Democratic opposition can not be explained on any other ground than a demagogic attempt to create a political issue for party advantage. The position of the Democratic members is an absurdity in this—that they are opposing a bill for the proper government of the Philippines, and which will supersede the military government which they are so fiercely assailing.

In their demand for an immediate declaration of the final policy of the United States toward the Philippines, the Democrats are endeavoring to have a matter settled which, from its very nature, is incapable of decision. As Senator Forraker said in his speech on the pending bill, "I believe it would be most impolitic for congress now to declare absolutely what the government will do at some future time." There can be no advantage in making promises based on conjecture or the visions of enthusiasts. The attempt to commit the government irrevocably works harm to ourselves and to the Filipinos. It keeps the latter in a state of unrest, and in the past kept the insurrection alive long after the time it should have terminated. It has retarded the establishment of an orderly government, and the giving to the people such a degree of political power as they may be fitted to exercise without detriment to the welfare of themselves and to the development of the resources of the Philippines.

Mr. James H. Eckels, who was comptroller of the currency in Cleveland's second term, is a Democrat, but he takes the proper view as to what the attitude of his party should be on this matter. He says:

The Democrats should take the position that the Philippines have come into the possession of the United States, whether permanently or not we cannot say. However, we do know that the islands will be ours for a long time, so we should enact legislation that will result in the wise and just exercise of governmental authority in our new possessions.

His position is the correct one. Future questions should be left to the future. The Filipinos should not be promised independence, of course, because they are not fitted for it. They must be educated, civilized, and grow out of the tribal idea into homogeneity as a people. The right and proper course is to give them a good government, enforce peace and order, and have them understand that whatever of good the future has in store for them must be determined by their own coduct as a law-abiding and industrious people.

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL AND EARTHQUAKES

The tremendous outburst of volcanic energy in the West Indies, and the severe earthquakes which have visited Guatemala, have brought a new argument into the discussion of the isthmian canal route. It is pointed out that there are no volcanoes nearer than about 200 miles to the north of the Panama line, and none for about 400 miles southward; while there are eight volcanoes within fifty miles of the Nicaraguan route, two of which are within a few miles. That is to say, there is an island in Lake Nicaragua which has two volcanic cones, Ometepe and Madera; and the course of vessels when the canal is completed will be a few miles south of this island. As earthquakes are a concomitant of volcanoes, and they, as a rule precede or accompany an eruption, it is argued that the Panama route is the safer one.

The famed French physicist, Elisee Reclus, in his Physical Geography, makes some statements which bear upon the question. In the chapter wherein he discusses the "ring of fire" around the Pacific—the circle of volcanoes, here and there interrupted, about that ocean—he notes the absence of volcanoes in California and northern Mexico, saying it is probable the basaltic and trachytic mountains on the coast no longer present any outlets of eruption. Subterranean activity is not manifested with any degree of violence until the high plateaus of central Mexico are reached. Then he adds: "To the south, in Guatemala and the South American republics, thirty burning mountains, much more active and terrible than those of Mexico, rise in two chains, one of which is parallel to the seacoast, and the other crosses obliquely the isthmus of Nicaragua."

Further on, describing the chain of volcanoes along the coast down to Tierra del Fuego, he says: "The depression of the isthmus of Panama interrupts the series of volcanoes which borders the coast of the Pacific." That is to say, the volcanoes from Mexico southward are all situated on high plateaus. There is no plateau at the isthmus of Panama, which is comparatively low; and this seems to interrupt the chain of vents. There is no doubt of the fact that there are no volcanoes near the Panama canal route; and if M. Reclus' hypothesis that they do not break out except in high plateaus be correct, then the safety of that line is assured, at least from volcanic eruptions.

But as to earthquakes, no one can speak with certainty. A few years ago, one would have felt absolute confidence that he might erect a very costly structure in the city of Charleston, without the slightest danger of its being toppled over by earthquake; yet a shock came which destroyed many of the finest buildings in the city. If we allow fear of seismic disturbance to deter us, then the canal will never be constructed, for there can be no assurance that the canal, by any possible route, may not have its locks injured or destroyed by an earthquake. By either the Nicaragua or the Panama route there will be required huge dams of masonry, and expensive locks, which may stand intact for centuries, or be wrecked within a decade. But this much needed work should not be deferred because of the possible danger.

And now there is a movement on foot to close a couple of gaps and have a through trolley line from Toledo to Cincinnati. Toledo is certain to become the great interurban line center of the country.

The Republican state convention will be held in Cleveland next week. Ohio Republicans are in excellent condition to begin the work of administering the annual licking to poor old Democracy.

Texas comes to the front with the latest disaster. The storm king is competing with the volcano.

Don't fret about your supply of next winter's coal. Perhaps there will be none.

RURAL MAIL BOXES.

There is a class of people who seem to delight in doing mischief—especially in defacing and destroying propertly. In some sections of the United States, the rural mail boxes, put up by the residents along the routes, are simply wooden soap boxes. The latter have added to the pleasure of the destructive class, especially hoodlum boys out hunting, whose pleasant diversion it is to fill them with shot—a practice which might easily destroy a valuable letter.

The newer regulation of the postoffice department requires metal boxes, fulfilling certain stipulations; and by order of the postmaster general the legend, "U. S. Mail," must appear on the frout of the box. This indicates that the box is under the jurisdiction and protection of the national government. So much under its control are they that even the owners cannot destroy them without liability to fine and imprisonment. Any one who mutilates or destroys one of the metal boxes officially adopted by the department is liable to a fine not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years. These penalties are proper; for a hoodlum might easily destroy valuable mail matter.

This protection does not extend to the rude wooden boxes still used by some persons, nor does the government hold itself responsible for the safety of mail matter placed therein. Of course, persons who injure such boxes, or their contents, can be proceeded against under state laws, but not under the national statutes. The protection of authorized metal boxes by the national government teaches respect of public and private property, a lesson sorely needed by an unfortunately large class of persons, especially hoodlum boys.

RATHBONE'S CASE.

Under the Spanish code, which prevails in Cuba, an appeal cannot be taken to the supreme court where error is alleged in procedure of the lower tribunal; it can only be where errors of law are alleged. In the case of Estes G. Rathbone, recently convicted of postal frauds, it was in procedure that the trial court is said to have erred.

The only way in which a new trial can be secured for him is through the action of the President. Senator Hanna is convinced that Rathbone is innocent, that the conviction was unjust, and possibly secured by unfair means. Henec his strong appeal to Mr. Roosevelt to make an order which would enable the case to be taken to the supreme court of the island on alleged error of procedure in the trial court.

This the President has done. General Wood has been ordered to promulgate a modification of the existing law by which cases can be taken up on errors of procedure as well as of law. This is not a special order, to fit Rathbone's case alone; it will become the law of Cuba, under that section of the Platt amendment, which continues in forec the laws as they are left by the American military administration. And, as a general proposition, the change is a wise and proper one.

Rathbone's hearing, of course, can not take place until after the close of the American occupancy. The supreme court will hear testimony in support of the allegation of error, and grant a new trial if, in its judgment, the circumstances so warrant. Senator Hanna feels very certain that it will be granted, and that a second trial will result in the acquittal of Rathbone. Whether his faith is well founded, time alone can determine; but it is certainly a good thing that the Cuban law shall give a defendant at least one full review of all questions by an impartial tribunal other than the trial court, as is the practice in the United States.

ON A TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE

Toledo will, within a few months, be located on the line of the first strictly American transcontinental railroad. The Fuller syndicate, representing the Gould interests, induced the city of Baltimore to sell to it the Western Maryland road, promising that the city should be the eastern terminus of a transcontinental line. A connection will be built to link the Western Maryland to the Wheeling & Lake Erie at Pittsburg. From Toledo the line will go by the Wabash to St. Louis, thence to Council Bluffs or Omaha, connecting with the Union Pacific, and to Kansas City, connecting with the Southern Pacific. The merit of this through line is that it runs through territory which insures its profitable operation on way traffic alone.

FILIPINO PETITIONS.

The anti-expansionists in the senate are exploiting the water-cure and cases of other alleged cruelties practiced upon Filipinos; but they have not mentioned the fact that some fifty petitions have been received by the government, each numerously signed by Filipinos, all asking in the strongest terms that American troops shall be retained at the points where they are now stationed, as their presence is needed to maintain good order, and to give protection to the Filipinos themselves against ladrones and brigands, who claim to be insurgents merely to give them license to plunder, kill, destroy and demand tribute.

It is a notable fact that some of these petitions come from Tayabas, the province of which Major Gardener was governor, and from which he sent such serious allegations of cruelty on the part of American soldiers. The natives of his own bailiwick seem to have a clearer appreciation of the situation than the pessimistic Major.

And now Morgan is after the ships of Spain. Dewey, Sampson and Schley went after Spain's ships a few years ago, and landed them—at the bottom of the sea.

The result of the unveiling of the Rochambeau statue next Saturday will doubtless be a historical novel dealing with his sojourn in the colonies.

Now with warm weather the price of vegetables will go down and the beef trust will receive another blow.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Prohibition and Commerce.

The Iowa supreme court has—with apparent and indeed confessed reluctance—annulled an important provision of the anti-liquor law of the state. The decision is a logical deduction from the doctrines of the famous "original package" decisions, which have caused so much confusion and difficulty. There is ground for the apprehension of Iowa prohibitionists that the prohibitory law will be rendered utterly ineffective in the sixty counties in which it has been in force.

What the court decides is simply that agents for liquor dealers in other states may take orders for intoxicants from residents of Iowa and ship liquor (in original packages) into that commonwealth. The prohibition of such shipments is held to be a violation of the interstate commerce provisions of the national constitution. In other words, a state may control the sale of liquor after it has reached a local consignee, and it may, of course, prohibit the manufacture of liquor within the state, but it has no power to restrict interstate commerce by forbidding shipments of liquor into Iowa from outside points.

In so holding, the Iowa supreme court is simply yielding to precedent and higher authority. It says, with reference to the decisions of the United States supreme court:

"These holdings, it is needless to observe, render the power of the state to prohibit the traffic in liquors to a large extent nugatory, and leaves the agents of non-resident dealers to ply their trade with bootleggers and other resident violators of the law without effective hindrance, but we have only to declare the law as we find it. It is proper to add that all these cases under the authority of this appeal is disposed of have been decided by a divided court. The dissent of Justices Harlan, Gray, White, Shiras and Brown is supported by persuasive reasoning and great weight of authority, but whatever we may think of the comparative merits of the arguments employed, we are in duty bound to follow teh authoritative pronouncements of the court whose decision upon this and kindred questions is final."

Trouble will arise over the attempt to prevent the sale of liquor by the resident consignees. That, however, is not a question of law, but of administration and execution. Prohibition may again become a disturbing political issue in Iowa.

The Presbyterian Creed.

For the second time in a little more than ten years, the commissioners to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church will discuss the adoption of a simplified creed. This creed is not intended to supersede entirely the old Westminster confession, but to be used as a popular working creed.

That the three sub-committees have been able to present a unanimous report is a remarkable achievement and one great step in favor of the new creed. That it sets at rest the question of the damnation of infants is another. The new creed expressly declares:

"We believe that all who die in infancy * * * are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit who works where and how He pleases."

That it treats with great liberality other disputed points is a third.

The discussion on this report will begin to-day. The assembly has already agreed that it shall continue until the vote is taken. The fact that Dr. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton has been chosen moderator seems to indicate that the influence of the liberal element is in the ascendant. To those who wish for the adoption of the new creed this is cause for rejoicing.

Boer Peace Prospects.

As long as the representatives of the fighting Boers and the department commanders of the British forces are in peaceful conference, trying to agree upon a peace settlement, there is hope that the war may be brought to an end. A former convention at Pretoria came to naught because the contending parties were too far apart in their demands. That conference terminated without result and the fighting was resumed, but even a momentary cessation affords a contrast of peace against the background of war. Each party has discovered that concessions must be made on both sides. The one point that the British cannot concede is an abandonment of their territorial claims. The Boers are standing out for an award of damages for the rebuilding of the destroyed farm buildings and for losses incurred in the war. The conference at Vereening finds the British willing to make concessions. An offer of $35,000,000 is made toward re-establishing the farms. It is impossible to estimate the actual loss the Boers have sustained, but their loss must consist chiefly in destruction of stock and in enforced idleness, which caused their lands to be neglected.

The Coal Combine.

The attorney general of the United States has been instructed to investigate the coal combination and ascertain if it has violated the federal statutes. The attorney general will doubtless find the combination in full operation, oppressing with severe regulations and exorbitant demands all of the cities and towns depending on anthracite coal. The quicker the law authorities move in the matter the better it will be for the people of all sections. If the combination cannot be dissolved so that trade shall take a natural course, the anthracite coal fields should receive the attention of Congress with a view to the protection of the people.

The Isthmian Canal.

Again there is assurance that Congress will attend to the matter that has been urged upon it by both parties for several years, the enactment of legislation for the construction of an isthmian canal. It is now intimated that the broad and liberal measure introduced by Senator Hoar has a fair chance of passage at the present session. The bill introduced by the Senator from Massachusetts authorizes the President to construct a canal after perfecting title to such route as may be deemed most advantageous. This measure leaves the state department in an advantageous position to continue negotiations for the right of way. A decision as to the route by Congress would embarrass seriously all future negotiations.

Admiral de Ternay's Tomb.

The French visitors attending the Rochambeau monument dedication in Washington on the 24th will go to Newport on the 30th to decorate the grave of Admiral deTernay. When the French fleet was lying at Newport, near the close of the Revolution, Admiral de Ternay died of fever, and was buried in Trinity church yard. An appropriate tablet to his memory was placed in the church some years ago by order of Congress. A wreath from President Loubet will be placed on the admiral's tomb. The exercises at the tomb and at the Rochambeau monument will be rendered still more impressive as a reminder of French aid during the Revolution by the aid we have just been able to render the stricken people of Martinique.

German Good Will.

The cable correspondence between Emperor William and the President is interesting. The German Emperor describes himself as still under the spell of the splendid reception given to Prince Henry, and remembering the friendly interest shown by Frederick the Great to the young American republic, has decided to present to the United States a bronze statue of Frederick the Great. It is to be set up in Washington. President Roosevelt's reply is cordial and appreciative. This permanent memorial of Prince Henry's visit, standing in the capital of the nation, will do much to remind future Americans of the ties of friendship between the two nations now so happily existing. Frederick the Great was not a republican. On the contrary, he was somewhat autocratic as a ruler; but he apepared to cherish sincere admiration for the work of the fathers of this republic, and American feeling towards his memory is generally friendly.

DON'T FAIL TO READ "NONE BUT THE BRAVE—"

Our present serial, "The Colonials," will speedily be completed. It will be followed immediately by a thrilling story of Arnold's treason, by Hamblen Sears, entitled "None But the Brave—"

"None But the Brave" is a story of historic value, attractively written, and has been considered by many a strong rival to "Janice Meredith."

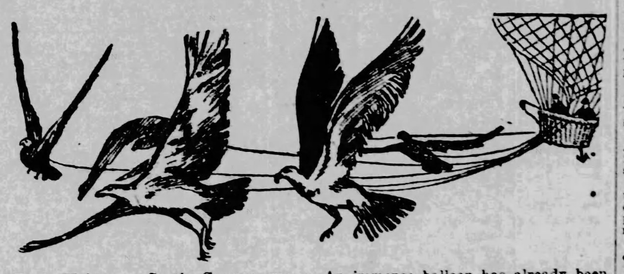
The moods of a maid and the adventures of a Revolutionary hero are worked up into one of the most fascintating and exciting tales yet written about the stirring days of the Revolution.

Merton Balfort, the hero, and his fellow soldiers, John Acton and Robert Curtis, are bound up together by both choice and circumstance, much as were "The Three Guardsmen," and their adventures are no less thrilling and romantic than the deeds of those classic heroes of Dumas' immortal fiction.

Rarely has there appeared in fiction a maid of such versatile powers to charm and pierce the soul of a lover as the tantalizing Royalist, Deborah Philipse, for whom the hero gets into trap after trap, risking life and honor for her sake, only to be ignored and insulted a few minutes after, until—but that's the story.

Everyone who loves to read of galloping cavaliers, brave sword play, desperate adventure and the flash and charm of a game of hearts must read "None But the Brave."

EAGLES TO DRAW BALLOONS.



Prof. Kaiser, a South German mechanical genius, proposes to harness eagles and impose upon these masterful birds of the air the task of propelling an airship through space.

An immense balloon has already been built by Prof. Kaiser, and he is now busily engaged training a team of eagles, which will in time, he says, carry his aerial creation through space at a high rate of speed.—Exchange.

Concerning Volcanoes.

The tremendous volcanic outbursts in Martinique and St. Vincent, islands of the Lesser Antilles, have drawn general attention to the absence of definite and positive knowledge as to their causes. Many of the problems presented by volcanoes still remain unsolved, and the task is one that must be left to the scientific investigation of the future.

It is certain that the interior of the earth is in a highly heated state. Man has not penetrated far below the surface, but he has gone deep enough, in mines and borings, to demonstrate that the heat keeps on increasing in proportion to the depth. The degree of increase depends upon the material. It increases more rapidly in schist than in granite, and in metallic veins even more than in schist; in copper lodes more than in tin, and in beds of coal more than in metallic veins. There is every evidence that, could we go deep enough, we should reach, at not many miles' depth, a temperature higher than the melting point of the most refractory rocks.

But it is not probable that the interior of the earth is a molten mass. It probably has a temperature high enough to melt everything if the tremendous pressure were removed. This pressure is due to gravitation, and to the enormous weight of the solid outer shell of the earth. It is the recent hypothesis of scientists that the earth's core is held solid by pressure, while it is hot enough to flow like water were that pressure removed.

According to the nebular hypothesis, the globe was once a ball of intensely heated matter, with all the water and other volatile substances floating as clouds in the sky above it. In fact, it presented the same condition which prevails now on the sun. It gradually cooled, until a crust was formed over the surface. Probably at first great islands of slag and rock formed around the poles and gradually extended until the whole surface was covered. The the vapors were condensed, and fell in showers of scalding rain, only to be evaporated again from the heated surface. The cooling went on until the waters could remain permanently on the earth; and at once they began their work of wearing down the rocks, which they have kept up ever since.

But, as the earth kept on cooling, the interior contracted, until it was a little smaller a mere fraction it may be—than the hard, rocky shell. The weight of the latter caused it to sink; and thus were formed lines of fracture—great crevices which opened to the central heated portion, and perhaps caused portions of the latter to be forced out. The cooling process has been continuous. It is going on at the present time, and will continue until the earth is as cold and lifeless as the moon is seen to be through a telescope.

The waters gathered in the depressions where the earth's crust sank down to a lower level, and thus oceans were formed. During the long ages that this crust was comparatively thin, there were volcanic phenomena on a scale of magnitude far surpassing anything that has happened within historic times, as the rocks show. Hundreds and thousands of square miles were covered to great depths by enormous lava flows. Such convulsions of nature as the recent eruptions in the West Indies are but weak when compared with those which took place is past geologic ages, judging from the comparative results.

All the volcanoes of the world are arranged in irregular lines near the ocean, or the shores of great inland seas or lakes. This remarkable fact points to water as a powerful element in their activity. The Pacific, which is the principal reservoir of the waters of the earth, is practically surrounded by volcanic mountains, some in chains and others standing distant from all others, but still maintaining an evident mutual connection, constituting a "circle of fire" around that mighty ocean, about 22,000 miles in length. Beginning with the volcanoes of New Zealand, next come the Tonga and Solomon islands, and New Guinea. Then come the Philippines, Japan, Kamtschatka, the Aleutian islands, Alaska and the volcanoes of Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. Then there is a gap until we come to those of Mexico, Central America and down the chain of the Andes to the extremity of South America.

There is a line of volcanic action in the Atlantic, west of Africa and Europe, running from Jan Mayen in the Polar sea, through Iceland, the Azores, Canaries and Cape Verde islands. In Europe, the volcanoes arrange themselves with relation to the Mediterranean.

It is the hypothesis that these lines of volcanic vents follow lines of fracture in the earth's crust, and that these are either all the time or at intervals, in direct connection with the heated interior of the earth. But it does not follow that such destructive eruptions as that in St. Pierre are caused by the ejection of matter from far down in the earth. Lava may come from great depths, but the tremendous explosions are evidently due to water.

Let us apply a very plausible theory, entertained by many scientific men, to the outbursts of Mont Pelee in Martinique and La Soufriere in St. Vincent. The cooling of the earth, and a consequent shrinkage, led to a sinking of the floor of the Carribean sea. This caused a cracking of the rock strata, precisely as the ice cracks and sinks when the water which has supported it runs out.

We may assume that these cracks, in the vicinity of these two volcanoes, allowed the water of the sea to percolate to the heated interior. Here it was converted into steam of very high temperature, and held in confinement by the superincumbent mass of lava filling the crater. The pressure became too great in Mont Pelee, and the confined steam did exactly what happens when a boiler explodes. It blew out the rocky walls which confined it, pulverizing them into dust. An enormous column of steam, dust and fragments of melted lava was driven high in the air, and fell, a rain of death, on the doomed city and the entire northern end of the island.

Another phenomenon accompanied this outburst, which only occasionally happens in such eruptions. The superheated steam met with sulphur and other chemicals in the rocks, and formed inflammable gases, which, when mixed with sufficient air, took fire. This was referred to by the captain of the French cruiser, Suchet, as "an immense mass of fire which fell upon the town."

The eruption of La Soufriere, in St. Vincent, differed from this in one particular. The steam found vent through the crater, which acted as a safety valve and it "blew off" steadily without an explosion. The eruption of Mont Pelee resembled a boiler which explodes because its safety valve will not work; that of La Soufriere, a boiler whose valve works properly.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

A FREIGHT CAR VILLAGE.

Among the many picturesque scenes within the confines of a great city the accompanying cut illustrates one that is unique in Toledo. Out in the Michigan Central railroad yards, not far from Walbridge park, there is a little freight car village, of which the picture shows a portion. These old freight cars are located between the tracks and the banks of the canal and several of them have been fitted up for living and yard office purposes. There are windows in the sides, lovely little smokestacks and coal bunkers have been added at the sides. This little village enjoys a splendid isolation, but its inhabitants have some comforts that the residents of brownstone fronts can not enjoy. Their coal is within easy reach at their back door and they can fish for supper from the front balcony. What more can heart desire?

Current Events.

It is reported the Illinois Steel Company will make additions to its Chicago plant to cost $10,000,000.

Leaders in finance, journalism and politics attend forewell banquet given by Union League club, New York, to Whitelaw Reid, special ambassador to attend coronation of King Edward.

W. J. Bryan arrived in Havana to study beginning of new government.

Union Theological Seminary professor's statement that "God of Abraham was an unjust God," criticised by Presbyterian assembly delegates.

Lewis Nixon resigned as head of Tammany because recommendations were ignored and he refused to submit to review of his acts by Croker.

British public chagrined at government's failure to aid sufferers. President Roosevelt offered services of United States to St. Vincent.

French press expressed gratitude to United States for Martinique aid.

Andrew Carnegie offered to pay Spain $20,000,000 indemnity for Philippines if United States would ultimately acknowledge island's independence, according to George F. Seward. Carnegie's friends later asked for appointment as commissioner.

New York attorney general begins investigations into operations of alleged beef trust. Dealer testifies that prices were advanced simultaneously by packers, and that he was placed on the "black list" when he had a dispute with one of the firms, and was unable to obtain meat from any of them, except by payment in advance.

Senators opposing the Nicaraguan canal route, which is dotted with volcanoes, will urge the Martinique horror as an argument against choosing that waterway.

Esther Allen Dowie, only daughter of John Alexander Dowie, died of burns at Zion home, Chicago. Prayers failed to save her.

Western railroad officials promised Interstate Commerce commission to end discrimination on live stock in favor of packers' products; rates on latter to be raised.

Iowa supreme court decision practically ended prohibition in sixty counties, opening way to liquor sale by express companies.

Agreements with Nicaragua, Colombia and Costa Rica regarding isthmian canal sent to Senate.

Colonel Gaynor and Captain Green, the bondsmen of Captain Oberlin F. Carter, who forfeited their bail in Savannah in March, are kidnaped in Quebec by United States officers.

Henry Laboda, aged 50, and Harper Clay, colored, aged 24, were killed at Leavenworth, Kan., by coming in contact with a barbed wire fence across which a broken electric light wire had fallen.

Presbyterian creed report, made to general Assembly, offered declaration that confession does not teach infant damnation.

Control of the Kansas City Southern Railroad has been purchased for the Rock Island by the Moores and John W. Gates.

Carrie Nation goes to jail at Topeka under sentence of thirty days imprisonment and $100 fine for smashing bar fixtures.

Kansas City firm sues big packers for damages, alleging blacklisting. Attorney General Davies in asking postponement of hearing in Albany N. Y. says he thinks packers fear inquiry and have put witnesses outside of jurisdiction of court.

Returned army officers say Filipinos are deluded into continuing the strife by the Hong-Kong junta, which represents President Roosevelt as a prisoner in the White House, menaced by Americans who demand independence for the archipelago.

Emperor William notified President Roosevelt he will present statue of Frederick the Great to United States to commemorate Prince Henry's visit.

Civil Governor of Leyte scored General J. W. Smith; no surrenders or captures of Filipinos made by him.

Striking anthracite miners planning to tie up all coal mines in United States. Soft coal miners will be asked to join strike.

Effect of coal strike seen in New York in advance in price of anthracite product, decline in stocks on the Stock Exchange and alarm among manufacturers over possible spread of trouble to bituminous fields.

House during discussion of naval appropriation bill adopted amendment barring out Maclay's history of navy as text book at Annapolis.

Captain Charles W. Witherill, U. S. A., retired, sentenced to dismissal by court-martial.

Remains of General Rosecrans reinterred in Arlington cemetery with impressive ceremonies.

Four men killed in wreck on Burlington road near Hyannis, Neb.

Pennsylvania Railroad company notifies the Western Union Telegraph company that it will not renew the present contract, which has been in force for 31 years.

Four white men and three negroes killed, five white men wounded and a block of buildings burned in Atlanta, Ga., as result of fight started by Will Richardson, half-breed negro-Indian.

Fred W. Amos, chief of police of Minneapolis, and four other members of the force indicted and arrested for bribery.

Differences between miners and operators in Springfield, Ill., district arranged and strike averted for year.

FOREIGN

Ten members of the British parliament promise $5,000,000 as a nucleus fund for a retaliatory combination against the Morgan steamship trust.

Lifeboats of a big British passenger steamer are picked up on the coast of Madras. It is feared that hundreds have been drowned.

Haytian navy, under Admiral Killick, revolted and joined revolutionists under General Firmin. Custom houses seized by revolters.

All workmen in Sweden began strike to force universal suffrage.

Hayti rebels arranged a truce; government in hands of a committee.

French government thanked United States for aid to Martinique sufferers; supplies on cruiser Dixie will last a month.

London Daily Mail asserts that peace is absolutely assured as a result of the delegations to the nations of Vereeniging.

Physicians who have examined bodies at St. Pierre agree that the victims were smothered by noxious gases which swept down from Mont Pelee ahead of the destructive flames.

At the reception of envoys to the coronation of King Alfonso of Spain in the palace of Madrid the court evinces its special friendship to America by placing Dr. Curry, the United States representative, ahead of all his colleagues.

President-elect Palma induced Governor General Wood to revoke order making Cuban supreme court judges appointed by Wood irremovable.

Governor of St. Vincent, in cable to London, reported 1,200 bodies buried, nine sugar estates destroyed. All live stock on Windward Islands killed.

Governor Moutett, of Martinique, was killed in small launch with party of scientists. Witness said two explosions destroyed St. Pierre.

Gonzales de Quesada named Cuban minister to Washington, Segasta to be consul general at New York.

Alfonso XIII of Spain took oath on May 17 in Spanish parliament house before great assemblage of envoys from nations of the world.—Madrid who wanted to marry Infanta tried to intercept king on way to palace.

Abandonment of tax on checks and defeat of Conservative candidate at Paris taken as signs that British ministry is in for hard season.

Wagner opera given cordial hearing in Paris, and reception considered atonement for previous ill treatment of famous works.

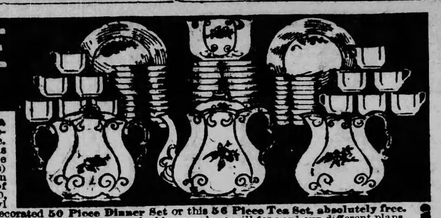
President Loubet of France left Brest on way to visit Czar.—Government at Paris assured of over 70 majority in chamber.

Looters shot down by French troops at St. Pierre while in act of robbing the dead of town. Many arrests made.

Plans of Westminster Abbey exhibited make it evident that not over a third of people there will be able to see ceremony.

The strike in the anthracite coal fields is expected to be a long one, by the miners themselves. It is estimated by the New York World that 30,000 of them—all foreign born, of course—will go to Europe to visit their old homes. Within the past week fully 5,000 have left Lackawanna county on this pleasure jaunt. It may "jar" the hard-working American farmers to find that coal-miners are able to take pleasure trips to Europe, but wages in the coal mines are good, and a miner can save money easily if he is so minded.

FREE A 50 PIECE CHINA DINNER SET.



Wonderful inducement to sell our Swan Baking Powder. Every purchaser of a pound of Swan Baking Powder and other highly popular and desirable household necessities costing only $1.00, will receive this beautiful Salad Bowl, free. Latest cut glass pattern. Remember this bowl is given absolutely free to every purchaser of one dollar's worth (retail price $1.15 in grocery stores) of household articles as described by our Plan No. 70. To every lady who sells fourteen cans of Swan Baking Powder, etc., under Plan No. 70, with the inducement of this beautiful salad bowl free to each purchaser, we give a handsomely decorated 50 Piece Dinner Set or this 56 Piece Tea Set, absolutely free. We do not require any money in advance. Simply send us your name and address and we will forward our different plans, and full information. You will be surprised to see what can be accomplished by a few hours work. We will allow you fifteen days to deliver the goods and collect the money before paying us. We pay all freight. We also give Musical Instruments, Lace Curtains, Rocking Chairs and other desirable articles, for selling our goods. Write for Plans and information.

This beautiful salad bowl free to every purchaser of one dollar's worth of goods.

We assure our readers that the Salvona Supplies Company is reliable.—Editor.

SALVONA SUPPLIES CO., 900 Chesman Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Publishers' Column

New Watch List.

Owing to the recent advance in prices on cases and movements, we are obliged to withdraw all quotations on watches made previous to March 1st. However, we shall continue to offer our readers a few first-class, reliable watches at prices lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. Remember, our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

All the men's watches are the popular 16 size. In the ladies' watches we give the choice of two sizes, 6 size being the regular size lady's watch, and 0 size being the smallest lady's watch made. All watches are sent by registered mail.

Men's Watches.

No. 51—Silveroid case, open face, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movement.....$6.50
No. 52—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$10.75
No. 53—Case, Jas. Boss, engine turned, hunting, gold filled, guaranteed to wear 20 years, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$14.50
No. 54—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$18.00
No. 55—Screw band and bezel, open face, 20-year, engine turned, gold filled case, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$12.00
No. 56—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.50

Ladies' Watches.

No. 60—Six size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 20 years, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$12.00
No. 61—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.00
No. 62—0 size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, 20-year guarantee, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement....$14.25
No. 63—0 size, 20-year, open face case, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$12.75
No. 64—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.50

All our watches are stem wind and stem set.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2207—Grafton Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure.

2256—Vesta Skirt.

Sizes medium and large.

While the combination of waist and skirt illustrated makes a most charming costume, it is one that may be readily constructed, and not the least of its charm

lies in the simplicity of the design. The waist has a simple tucked yoke and sleeves, the tucks releasing the fullness where it is necessary in the sleeve. The yoke and lower waist are in two pieces. Four yards of material are required to construct this waist. The skirt is one of the attractive designs of the season, being trimmed with a flounce decorated with insertion.

2302—Russell Eton Jacket.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure.

2257—Spencer Skirt.

Sizes medium and large.

While the costume shown is designed especially for a traveling suit, it would be entirely suitable for wear in the moun-

tains or in the country, especially on cool-ish days. The jacket is trimmed with a shaped strap of the goods stitched several times, and is double-breasted. The edge of the strap is finished with a row of soutache braid, which appears again on the jacket in three rows outlining the yoke. The sleeve is made with the deep turn-over cuff, full and loose, one of the newest effects in coat trimming. Homespun or a summer canvas woven goods in dark gray mixed with white would make up prettily in this costume.

2312—Angela Frock.

Sizes 4, 6 and 8 years.

No material is too dainty to make this frock, and yet it will develop beautifully in simple and inexpensive dimity. The little yoke is tucked, and from it falls the full front; at each side of the latter the wide collar ends, and it is finished with a beading, through which is drawn a band of black velvet ribbon. The skirt of the

frock is tucked around the hem, and the tiny elbow sleeves give a dainty, dressy appearance to the design.

2293—Sherry Shirt Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure.

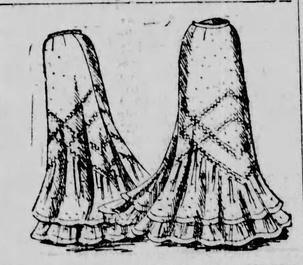
This very attractive shirt waist is one of the novelties of the season. It fastens at the side with a stitched strap, in which are made the button holes. The waist

portrayed is made of blue mercerized gingham, which has the appearance of silk, and naturally is very attractive. The embroidery in the yoke has some black threads wrought in it that lend tone to the general effect. Three yards of material will be required to develop this waist.

2301—Wellesley Skirt.

Sizes medium and large.

The design shows a most attractive model for thin fabrics of either silk, wool or cotton, and an elaborate effect is obtained by the use of bands of lace let in



the fabrics in the latest approved style. If less trimming be desired, a band to outline the top of the flounce will give a neat completion. The skirt is circular, with an inverted double-box-plait at the back and fitted by darts around the top.

2298—Verona Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure.

2300—Neville Skirt.

Sizes medium and large.

This combination of waist and skirt makes a graduation costume that will

please any young lady. The waist is full-ed over a yoke that has a gaimpe effect. The ruffles trimming the yoke may be of either silk or muslin, the same as the goods, or they may be of lace. The waist is made over a fitted silk lining. Four yards of 27-inch goods are required for the waist.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements it will save trouble and delay

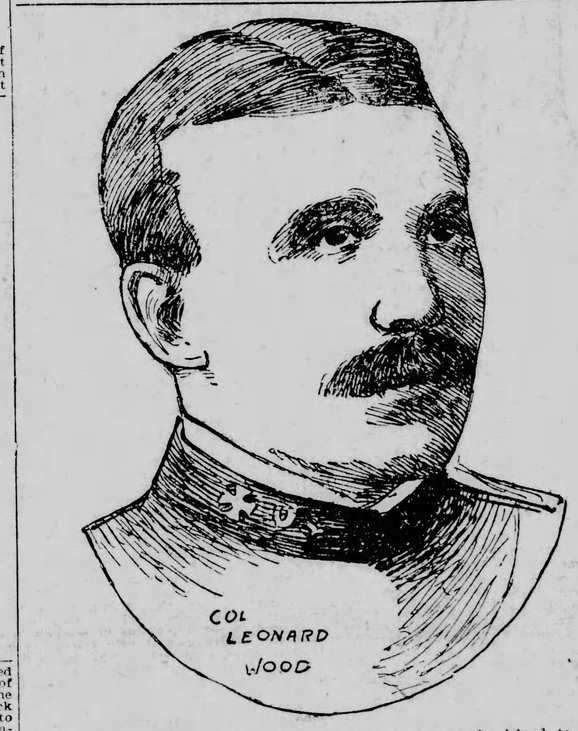
Address with remittance in current funds

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

CUBA INDEPENDENT.

Gen. Wood Turned the Government Over on May 20.

Havana, May 20.—The national day of the republic of Cuba found Havana arrayed like a queen to await the coming of her lord. She seemed reinvested for the occasion with the dignity of the prosperous days of her power and wealth. The decorations were universal. In some cases men had worked all night, by the light of torches, to complete elaborate designs. There was not a residence, pretentious or humble, that did not bear upon its quaint face some emblem in honor of the event. The many arches erected at the entrance of plazas by political societies, fraternal clubs, residents of various civil divisions of the city and business organizations had an air of real grandeur. The scaffolding was covered with canvas, painted in imitation of marble, and from a distance the illusion was complete. Bunting spread on masts canopied the deep narrow streets from the rays of the sun.



Governor-general of Cuba, who, to-day, turned over the island to President Palma and a Republican form of government.

Beneath these canopies the Cuban colors and palms graced the opened doorways through which glimpses could be caught of luxuriant gardens in cool inner courts. Many of the balconies jutting from the white-walled buildings were adorned with roses. Nature seemed in harmony with the spirit of the festivities. The parks were literally aflame with tropical flowers and the vaulted sky above might have been chiseled out of turquoise. Above every red-tiled roof rose a Cuban flag. The whole city seemed suddenly buried beneath a forest of waving banners.

The decorations along the water front were exceedingly lavish and all the shipping in the harbor was dressed in gala attire. The majority of the ships flew the American ensign at the main and the Cuban colors at the fore or mizzen. The United States armored cruiser Brooklyn, which was to take General Wood away, and the steamer Morro Castle of the Ward line, on which the troops were to embark, as well as the foreign warships which had been sent by their governments to be present at the birth of the new republic, were dressed with streams of signal flags, fore and aft, man-of-war fashion. The American colors, which were to be hauled down in a few hours, still floated above the grim walls of the fortress which guards the entrance of the harbor. Not another bit of color showed upon them.

The early morning was cool and delightful and the entire population, reinforced by thousands of visitors, was abroad soon after daylight. All was animation and expectancy. The streets were swarming with people and were filled with a ceaseless din. The babble of voices was drowned by the sharp cries of drivers and the clamor of warning bells. As the coachmen drove their carriages madly over the stony pavement pedestrians had a busy time keeping out of the way of the wheels. There are 4,000 public carriages in Havana and this morning each one of them seemed racing somewhere on a life or death mission.

Much curiosity was aroused by a statue of Freedom which had been raised during the night in Central park upon the pedestal where, for centuries, a statue of Queen Isabella had stood. During the morning a bountiful breakfast was given to several thousand people by Mr. Payne, of Boston, who has passed the winter in Havana for many years.

As the day advanced the heat of the sun became intense and the weather grew hotter every minute. Hot air from the hot streets quivered in the hot sky, until the whole landscape wavered.

The actual transfer of the control of the island was scheduled to occur at noon, Havana time, which is 12:30 p. m., Washington time, but those invited to witness the ceremony were requested to be at the palace at 11:30 a. m. They included, besides the American officers and the members of President Palma's cabinet, the members of congress, the supreme court judges, the governors of the provinces, the officers of the visiting warships, the foreign consuls, the visiting American statesmen, several of Senor Palma's Central Valley, N. Y., neighbors, Horatio Rubens, counsel for the former Cuban junta, William Astor Chanler, and a few other specially invited guests.

The palace is an imposing yellow-stone structure, the upper stories of its front being built over a stone colonnade, giving it a fine architectural effect. For centuries it was the residence of the captain-generals of Spain. Since the American occupation it has been the official headquarters of the military government. It fronts an exquisite park, the Plac De Arms, with its stately royal palms and specie of banyan trees called Laurels of India. In the center of the building an archway leads, as in all Spanish palaces, to the patio or court, where a statue of Columbus rises from a mass of palms and flowering plants. On either side of the entrance marble stairways ascend to the audience room, which opens through balconied windows upon the plaza.

In this chamber the actual transfer occurred. It is an imposing room, oblong, with a lofty ceiling and marble floor. It formed a fine setting for the historic occasion. The chamber is today exactly as it was when the Spaniards departed, except that the portraits of the captain-generals, which hung upon its walls, are gone. They were taken back to Spain, but coats of arms of Spain, with their royal quarterings, still hang above the windows, which are screened by the same scarlet curtains that were hanging during the Spanish regime. The decorations, white and gold, with the superb mirrors, have also been preserved, just as they were left by the Spaniards. The chair, with a gold crown above its back, which was reserved for the Spanish monarch himself, was visible in an adjoining apartment.

Owing to the limited space, the people were to have no sight of the ceremony to be enacted which was to constitute them a nation before the world, but outside they were to witness a spectacle which would stir their pulse, for they were to see the beloved five-barred and single-starred flag which Cespedes first threw to the breeze in 1868, at the opening of the ten years' war, raised by the act of the United States above the palace.

This thing which was to happen had been the dream of their lives and of their ancestors for generations. Their parents, brothers, and friends had gone to their deaths to accomplish it. No strange wonder, then, that hours before the time set, they began to flock here from all quarters of the city. Many were already before the palace with the rising sun and some even slept in the park, to be certain not to miss the sight.

A portion of the plaza was kept clear by the police very early. The remainder was packed with people, so thick that the ground seemed alive. Soon all the streets running into the plaza were choked into a solid mass of humanity and every door and window fronting the square was walled in with faces, white and black, old and young, male and female. Then crowds sought the roofs, overflowing every building that commanded a view of the flagstaff on the palace. As far as the eye could see the roof lines were fringed with human freight. It was a sight to live forever in memory.

Drawn up below in the open space of the plaza were eight dismounted troops of the Seventh cavalry, with sabres at their heels. Their horses were already on board the steamer which was to take them back to the United States.

Shortly before 11:30 a. m. those who were to witness the ceremony began to arrive, in carriages, through a street kept clear by the police. All the naval officers were arrayed in full uniform, resplendent in gold braid and plumed chapeaux. The Cubans, generally, wore black frock suits, white waistcoats and silk hats. They formed a distinguished-looking assemblage as they gathered in the audience chamber. The ceremony itself was brief and simple. After formal greetings, General Wood read the documentary transfer prepared by the war department, pledging the new government to immediately proclaim the constitution and the Platt amendment contained in the appendix, and to undertake all obligations assumed by the United States, with respect to Cuba, by the treaty of Paris.

At the time the transfer took place in Havana, General Whiteside, at Santiago, turned over his authority to his Cuban successor and sailed away with the American cavalry, which had been in garrison there.

Senor Palma attached his signature to a document as president of the Cuban republic, after an exchange of congratulations, and the veteran General Gomez ascended to the roof of the palace, where he was accorded a great reception. General Wood personally lowered the American colors, which were saluted, and with his own hand hoisted the Cuban flag, as an act of the United States; General Gomez assisting.

General Wood and his staff and the American troops embarked immediately after the hoisting of the Cuban flag and the American ships steamed out of the harbor.

The proclamation issued by General Wood, as military governor, recites, in due form, that the Cuban congress convened in Haavna May 5, examined the credentials and certified to the election of the senators and representativs now in congress, and also found Thomas Estrada Palma and Cuba Luis Esteves Romero to have been elected, respectively, president and vice-president of the republic; that on May 20, at noon, the Cuban constitution will go into effect. The document reads: "Thereupon and at that time the occupation of Cuba by the United States and the military government of the island will cease and determine and the government and control of the island will be transferred to the president and congress so elected, to be held and exercised by them under the constitution so promulgated.

"Such transfer will be upon the understanding and condition that the new government does thereby and by the acceptance thereof, pursuant to the provisions of the said appendix to the constitution, assume and undertake all and several the obligations assumed by the United States with respect to Cuba, by the treaty between the United States of America and her majesty, the queen regent of Spain, signed at Paris on the tenth day of December, 1898."

Promulgation C simply declares the new constitution to be in full force after the date thereof and recites its provisions:

Then comes the following:

"Headquarters Department of Cuba, Havana, May 20, 1902.

"To the President and Congress of the Republic of Cuba, Sirs:—Under the direction of the President of the United States I now transfer to you, as the duly elected representatives of Cuba, the government and control of the island to be held and exercised by you under the provisions of the constitution of the republic heretofore adopted by the constitutional convention and this day promulgated and I hereby declare the occupation of Cuba by the United States and the military government of the island to be ended.

"This transfer of government and control is upon the express condition, and the government of the United States will understand that by the acceptance thereof you do now, pursuant to the provisions of the said constitution, assume and undertake all and several the obligations assumed by the United States with respect to Cuba, by the treaty between the United States of America and her majesty, the queen regent of Spain, signed at Paris on the tenth day of December, 1898. All money obligations of the military government down to this date have been paid as far as practicable. The public civil funds derived from the revenues of Cuba transferred to you this day, amounting to ——, are transferred, subject to such claims and obligations properly payable out of the revenues of the island as may remain. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars has been reserved from the transfer of funds to defray anticipated expenses of accounting, reporting and winding up the affairs of the military government, after which any unexpended balance of said sum will be paid into the treasury of the island.

"The plans already devised for the sanitation of the cities of the island and to prevent a recurrence of epidemic and infectious diseases to which the government of the United States understands that the provision of the constitution contained in the fifth article of the appendix applies are as follows:

"1—A plan for the paving and sewering of the city of Havana for which a contract has been awarded by the municipality of that city to McGivney, Rokeby & Company.

"2—A plan for waterworks, to supply the city of Santiago de Cuba, prepared by Captain S. E. Reckenbach, in charge of the district of Santiago and approved by the military government providing for taking water from the wells of San Juan canyon and pumping the same to reservoirs located on the heights to the east of the city.

"3—A plan for the sewering of the city of Santiago de Cuba a contract for which was awarded Michael J. Dady & Company, by the military governor of Cuba and now under construction.

"4—The rules and regulations established by the President of the United States on the seventeenth of January, 1899, for the maintenance of quarantine against epidemic diseases at the ports of Havana, Matanzas, Cienfuegos and Santiago de Cuba, and thereafter at the other ports of the island as extended and amended and made applicable to future conditions by the order of the military governor, dated —— day of April, 1899. The sanitary rules and regulations in force in the city of Havana.

"And in any other city having official rules, etc.

"It is understood by the United States that the present government of the Isle of Pines will continue as a de facto government, pending the settlement of the title to said island by treaty pursuant to the Cuban constitution and the act of congress of the United States, approved March 2, 1901. I am further charged by the President of the United States to deliver to you the letter which I now hand you.

(Signed.) "LEONARD WOOD,
"Military Governor."

"White House, Washington, D. C.,
May 10, 1902.

"To the President and Congress of the Republic of Cuba:

"Sirs:—On the 20th of this month the military governor of Cuba will, by my direction, transfer to you the control and government of the Island of Cuba to be thenceforth exercised under the provisions of the constitution adopted by your constitutional convention as on that day promulgated; and he will thereupon declare the occupation of Cuba by the United States to be at an end.

"At the same time I desire to express to you the sincere friendship and good wishes of the United States and our most earnest hopes for the stability and success of your government for the blessings of peace, justice, prosperity and orderly freedom among your people, and for enduring friendship between the Republic of the United States and the Republic of Cuba.

(Signed.) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
"President of the United States."

CUBAN HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC.

(The Cuban hymn sung in every town of Cuba to-day, is called Himno de Bayamo, which is from a small place in the province of Santiago, where the Cuban flag was raised. It was written by a native, and the following translation is by Frederic J. Haskin.)

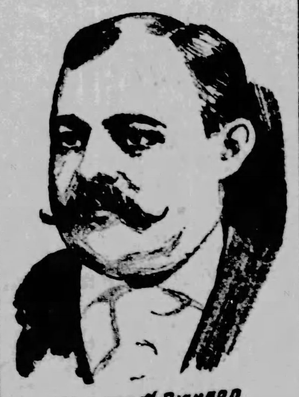
To the contest, O sons of Bayamo!
From your country her blessing receive;
A patriot's death fear ye never;
Higher honor man could not achieve.
Life in chains is galling to freemen;
The portion of craven and slave;
The voice of the angel of freedom
Is calling to those who are brave.

Fear ye not the wrath of Iberia!
Like all tyrants, she's coward at heart;
Cuba's valor will surely o'erwhelm her;
Lo, her empire and prestige depart!
The might of the ages is waning,
Crumbles her pride and her power!
Hark to the call of freedom:
"To arms, all ye hosts—'tis the hour."

Be the night ever blessed remembered,
When at Yara, with tocsin of glee,
The notes of the war trumpet sounded,
And the Cubans there vowed to be free.
Let the star not be dimmed in its glory—
Worked in gold by the fair of the land!
Beneath it forever and ever
Loyal Cubans together will stand!

ANOTHER IOWAN IN LUCK.

Washington, May 15.—The President is seriously considering the appointment of Julian W. Richards, of Iowa, as assistant secretary of the treasury, to succeed O. L. Spaulding, who is to retire soon. Mr. Richards is private secretary to Speaker Henderson. His home is at Waterloo. Previous to his appointment as the speaker's secretary he was engaged in newspaper work in Iowa.



JULIAN M. RICHARD.

IN MINDANAO.

Gen. Chaffee Believes the Morros Are Friendly.

Manila, May 19.—General Chaffee returned here yesterday from Lake Lanao, in the interior of the Island of Mindanao. He said that he saw several more dattos while there and had most satisfactory interviews with them. Nearly all the dattos, and especially the surviving sultans, claim to entertain friendly feelings toward the United States.

In view of a cablegram which General Chaffee received from General Davis, who is in command of the American forces in Mindanao, and in which it appears that Datto Ruty has apparently refused to return the animals he captured from the American army, General Chaffee is not prepared to say that there will be no more fighting in Mindanao.

General Davis reports that Datto Ruty says he is ready to fight, but General Chaffee believes that, although it may be necessary to bring this datto to terms, his resistance of the American forces must necessarily be slight.

Datto Ruty's forts are situated on a high hill. They could be surrounded by a line of American skirmishers, who would prevent the datto from obtaining water and who could thus force a possibly bloodless victory in a few days.

CAPT. GRANT'S REPORT.

Washington, May 17.—A severe arraignment of General Jacob H. Smith is contained in a report by Captain J. H. Grant, civil governor of the province of Leyte, P. I., concerning differences between himself and the general, which was sent by Secretary Root to the senate committee on Philippines.

"Since General Smith has been in command here," writes Captain Grant, "there has not been a single surrender of arms or men, nor has there been a single capture to my knowledge. The only thing he has accomplished, to my knowledge, was the arrest of a few men on Biliran and along the straits, on the confession of one of Lukban's officers, the truth of whose statements is yet to be established.

"All the sensational newspaper reports that have reached Manila from reporters traveling with General Smith are absolutely without foundation and have had but one object in view—the return of this province to military control."

Captain Grant asserts that certain troops were removed from towns in Leyte for the purpose of bringing about military control. He complains of the arrest of several native presidentes of villages by the military authorities and continues:

"Unfortunately for the peace and tranquility of the people of this province, the military authorities here have sustained a severe fright since the Balangiga affair and have done many things that are calculated to hinder the progress of civil government and make the people inquire what benefits they are to derive from civil government."

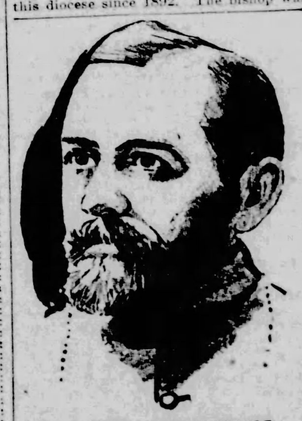
The most important of these incidents are described by Governor Grant as follows: "Immediately after the receipt of the news of the massacre at Balangiga the military authorities began patrolling the town from about 8 o'clock p. m. until the next morning, challenging and arresting everyone who could not satisfy the patrol that they were good men. On the night of September 30, a sentry shot and instantly killed a man who did not hear, or at least did not heed his challenge. Of course, the people do not understand why these things should take place under civil government.

"Following this on the afternoon of the 9th inst. orders were sent out from district headquarters direct to the presidente, so he says, to arrest and take to the tribunal every man in Tacloban who came from Samar. The result was that 150 men were arrested without warrant or other process and subjected to a kind of an investigation, which, being incompleted at a late hour at night, quite a number of them were confined until next morning, when the investigation proceeded, and all were given their liberty except six.

"I am informed that a detachment from Tanauan recently fired into a party of laborers from Daguami, killing one and wounding two, according to military reports, but I think there were more men wounded. This happened in the daytime and the soldiers were commanded by an officer. From all the information obtainable it was purely a case of nervousness on the part of the officer in charge."

ARCHBISHOP OF MANILA.

Green Bay, Wis., May 17.—Bishop Sebastian Messmer, of Green Bay, who, it is said, is soon to be proclaimed Roman Catholic archbishop of Manila, has ruled this diocese since 1892. The bishop was



BISHOP MESSMER.

born in Switzerland in 1847, and was educated at the University of Innsbruck, Austria. From 1871 to 1889 he was professor of theology at Seton Hall, New Jersey, and was later professor of canon law at the Catholic University at Washington. Bishop Messmer is one of the most learned and most popular Roman Catholic prelates in America.

Farewell to Gen. Wheaton.

Manila, May 19.—The farewell reception given yesterday to General Lloyd Wheaton, at the American club here, was attended by over 2,700 Americans.

FAT VS. BRAINS.

Food That Makes Brilliant Newspapers.

Nervous prostration cannot continue if the right kind of food is used, but food that will build fat does not always contain the elements necessary for rebuilding the soft gray matter in the nerve centers.

A lady tells how she got well from using Grape-Nuts Breakfast Food. "I was treated by several physicians at the hospital. My disease was pronounced neurasthenia (nervous prostration). The doctors gave me various nerve tonics without producing any beneficial results. I finally got so weak that I could not work either physically or mentally.

About two years ago I began the use of Grape-Nuts and a marked improvement set in at once. In eight weeks I had regained my strength, and could do my old work even better than before, that of writing for the press. All honor to Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

CARTER'S PARTNERS.

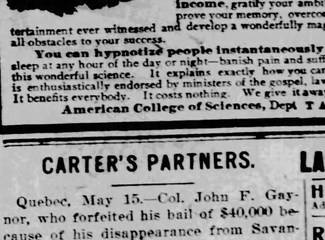
Quebec, May 15.—Col. John F. Gaynor, who forfeited his bail of $40,000 because of his disappearance from Savannah, where he was indicted on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the United States government and his partner, Capt. W. D. Green, were smuggled out of Quebec to-day by an American detective named Bennett and five assistants.

Montreal, May 15.—The warrants upon which Gaynor and Green were arrested in Quebec, were sworn out by Marion Erwin, of Macon, Ga., who has been for some time in this city. He is advised by the law firm of MacMaster & Nickson, and the warrants were given into the hands of Chief of City Detectives Carpenter to execute.

The warrants charge the men with embezzling funds from the United States government, and were issued by Judge La Fontaine, who thereby compels them to appear before the extradition commissioners in Montreal.

Montreal, May 16.—Col. John F. Gaynor and Captain Green have been remanded until Monday next, when a hearing will be had on the application of the United States authorities for their extradition on a charge of embezzlement.

The tug Spray with Col. Gaynor and Captain Green on board arrived in Montreal at 3:10 o'clock this morning. The detectives proceeded to police headquar-

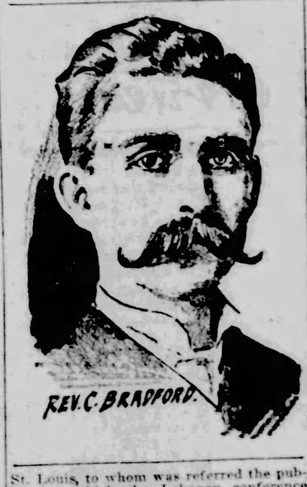


JOHN F. GAYNOR.

ters with their prisoners who were later brought before Judge LaFontein, extradition commissioner. The detective to stay at the Windsor hotel until the proceedings began, when application was made for their extradition.

A TRIAL SQUELCHED.

Carbondale, Ill., May 14.—The trial of Rev. Columbus Bradford at Freeburg, came to an abrupt close before even the minister was able to reach the conference. Rev. Dr. J. W. Vancleve, of East



REV. C. BRADFORD.

St. Louis, to whom was referred the publication which the Lebanon conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, claimed was heretical, formally presented the charge to the conference and Presiding Elder Woodley promptly ruled that this conference had no jurisdiction.

Lebanon, Ill., May 14.—Rev. Columbus Bradford who was to answer a charge of heresy for his advocacy of the doctrine of the reincarnation of souls, was formerly a well known minister in Chicago, where from 1896 to 1900 he was pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical church at Longwood. Until his recent dismissal he was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Okawville, Ill., and was remarked for his very liberal opinions in religious doctrine. Dr. Bradford finds grounds for his belief in reincarnation in the passage, "Ye must be born again." The human race, he says, is in progress of rising from animalhood to angelhood. He thinks that the soul is born again and again into new bodies, and this action continues until all possibilities of human development are exhausted. These views and their elaboration Dr. Bradford has incorporated into a book which has shocked the religious sensibilities of the southern Illinois conference.

REBELLION IN THASOS.

London, May 14.—According to the Cairo correspondent of the Daily Mail, Turkey has sent troops to occupy the Island of Thasos, in European Turkey, which belongs to the Khedive of Egypt.

It was reported May 5th from Athens that the inhabitants of the Island of Thasos had rebelled against the collection of vexatious taxes. The governor of the island was reported to have ordered the gendarmes to fire on the demonstrators, with the result that a great number of men, women and children were killed. The Island of Thasos is in the Agean sea. It is administered by an Egyptian governor.

The Pope's Committee.

Rome, May 19.—As it is impossible for the pope to personally undertake the strain of the work in connection with the Philippines mission, he will appoint a committee of three cardinals to confer with the American delegates, and it is thought likely that Cardinals Martinelli, Satolli and Vives y Tueto, the last named a Spaniard, will constitute the committee. Monsignor Gasparri will act as secretary.

HYPNOTISM

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You can hypnotize people instantaneously—quick as a flash,—put yourself or anyone else to sleep at any hour of the day or night—banish pain and suffering. Our free book tells you the secrets of this wonderful science. It explains exactly how you can use this power to better your condition in life. It is enthusiastically endorsed by ministers of the gospel, lawyers, doctors, business men and society women, is enthusiastically endorsed by ministers of the gospel, lawyers, doctors, business men and society women, It benefits everybody. It costs nothing. We give it away to advertise our college. Write for it to-day.

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HANDSOME and intelligent American lady, age 29 years, worth $50,000, wants kind, domestic husband. Address Box 184 Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

RETIRED business man, independently wealthy, would like to meet refined, wealthy lady with view to marriage; object matrimony. Address Mr. Weller, Real Estate Board Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

MINING Civil and Geological Engineer, aged 31, worth $50,000, wants to correspond with lady of means; object, home and wife. Address Mr. Clark, P. O. Drawer 136, Chicago, Ill.

Ladies to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay you from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to ROYAL CO., Dept. 3, 34 Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

INTELLIGENT and attractive American lady, worth $20,000, wants immediately able, honest husband. Add. ERA, 112 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

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LADIES ONLY. For a dollar bill and the names of five married women I will send a Hygienic Rubber Protector. Safe and sure. MRS. H. WALTER, 90 Wabash, Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG men and women can secure permanent, pleasant and profitable home employment by addressing The Turner Co., Ellicott Square Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

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A member of my family having been cured in a wonderful manner of this terrible disease, I will, for the benefit of humanity, gladly make known the remedy. Free of Charge to any sufferer addressing Mrs. J. JONES, Box 656, Philadelphia, Pa.

$22 A WEEK and all expenses for men with rig to introduce Poultry Compound. Steady employment. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., Dept. 2, FARIBAULT, MINN.

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GENUINE DUEBER

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WM. H. HAHN.

Ohio Politician Must Answer Charge in New York.

New York, May 20.—A complaint of grand larceny against William H. Hahn, of Mansfield, O., vice president of the Manhattan Fire Insurance company, which is in the hands of a receiver, in this state, was taken before the grand jury here last Friday. No dismissal of the complaint has been filed. It is understood that the amount named in the complaint was in the neighborhood of $40,000.

It is charged that Mr. Hahn, while a director and official of the Manhattan company, bought $39,750 of the stock of the company, giving his note therefor. At the same time the Bank of Mansfield, of which Mr. Hahn was president, was the depository of certain funds of the Manhattan company. About the time of the troubles in the Manhattan's affairs it is alleged that Mr. Hahn, as an official of the bank and also of the insurance company, with the funds of the insurance company took up his individual note given for stock. Refused to answer questions upon the use of the money has led to the present complications. Other officials of the Bank of Mansfield also refused to answer questions on this subject.

Mr. Hahn, two days ago, sold his stock in the Bank of Mansfield, tendered his resignation as a director and also resigned the presidency of the bank.

Some time ago state officers went to Mansfield in quest of information, but Mr. Hahn declined to furnish what they wanted. He acted under advice of his attorneys.

A message from Mansfield says that Mr. Hahn had received no information regarding the proceedings against him in this city and he declined to say anything regarding them.

INDIANA'S MONUMENT.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 15.—Impressive ceremonies and an assemblage of more than 50,000 people made notable the dedication of the Indiana State Soldiers' and Sailors' monument at 10 o'clock to-day, the cornerstone of which was laid in 1880, in the presence of Benjamin Harrison and his cabinet. The monument stands 284½ feet high in the center of Monument Place, which is the heart of Indianapolis. The total cost of the monument was $548,318.76. The shaft was designed by Bruno Schimidt of Berlin and is constructed of Oolitic limestone. The crowning feature is a bronze statue of Victory. The shaft is decorated by army and navy astragals in bronze and by large stone groups in "Peace and War."

The balcony, 228½ feet above the street level, is reached by elevator and from it tourists from all over the world view the entire city of Indianapolis and miles of the country surrounding.

John W. Foster, of Washington, D. C., former secretary of state, delivered the oration in which, after dwelling on the war history of Indiana, he said that every soldier who receives a pension should watch with jealous care that no deserter, no skulker, no unworthy camp-follower through the cunning of dishonest claim agents should have the same badge of honor. He referred to the corruption of public and municipal bodies as a menace to the foundation of the government and commended civil service as the "only democratic method of filling the offices where all applicants stand upon a common level and the only way of securing the best results in administration."

Gen. Lew Wallace, author of Ben Hur, presided at the ceremonies and delivered a short address.

Big Russian Army Scandal.

London, May 19.—A dispatch from Vienna to a news agency says it is reported from Cracow, Galicia, that a million roubles have been stolen from the headquarters of the general staff there. Two generals and several staff officers, says the dispatch, have been arrested in connection with the robbery.

Riot at Irish Elections.

Dublin, May 19.—A county election contest at Galway led to a series of severe fights there yesterday.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

We need to guard ourselves, even in loving ministry against the sacrifice of individuality. It is not always best to force ourselves to look at matters from the standpoint of another. We sometimes lose our judgment to affection. This can bring no good to us or to others.

Thursday.

Each of us has enough to do in solving his own problems without looking over the shoulders of his neighbors to see how they are handling theirs.

Friday.

Let us give to ourselves the cheerful and tirless encouragement in the face of failure which we would give another in whose purpose and success we had entire confidence.

Saturday.

At the point of discouragemnt we are often nearest accomplishment.

Sunday.

If we understand that Supreme Love never faileth, we know that its unwavering desire is for our highest good.

Monday.

When we are in harmony with life through a right purpose, its vigorous energies find expression through us without effort.

Tuesday

What we gain through strife seldom proves of value, and often we find that the obstracle we have crushed was a safeguard against suffering. If we have broken it down by our impatience we have opened an avenue of pain.

Look Always for the Light. Banish the Shadows.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

We have had a surfeit of horrors in these later days. Almost one fears to take up the daily papers lest the great letters of the headlines tell the story of some catastrophe that has swept to their death, or what may be worse, to prolonged anguish, many human beings, the number sometimes passing into the thousands. We read and the sunshine-blue of the sky is shadowed; the bird songs which have delighted our ears seem shrill; and nature appears cruel in her budding and blossoming in the face of such calamities.

In reality Nature sets us a good example. What we cannot help; what no effort of ours can by one hair's breadth change, should not be allowed to turn the light of our day into darkness. To dwell upon these things; to read every minute detail day after day; to let the imagination run riot in the scenes of terror described, is to weaken body and mind to no purpose.

"I breakfast, lunch and dine on horrors," said a bright woman a day or two ago; "then I go to bed and, awake or dreaming, they haunt me still. What is one to do?" She was speaking of the Martinique catastrophe.

Stop reading about it; stop talking about it; and finally stop thinking about it. It is a difficult thing to do, it is true, Perhaps it seems hard-hearted. Yet what possible good can be accomplished by dwelling in the darkness after the first shock has passed away, when there is so much close at hand that needs love and foresight and strength to adjust, so many plain duties to fulfil, that demand all our energy.

"What becomes of all the talk about the unity of life, and the brotherhood of man if thus we narrow our sympathies?" some one inquires.

We do not narrow our sympathies. If there is any way plain by which we can diminish suffering anywhere on the face of the earth, at our own door or thousands of miles away, it is ours to do. In the absence of such opportunity, it is the morbid dwelling upon horrors that is to be avoided. There is, to many, a fascination, which grows by what it feeds on, in the minute details of terrible calamities holding the nerves at a tension and bringing weakening depression. Such a condition is wholly useless and unnecessary.

This living in the sensational, this lifting of burdens, which are not ours to carry,—call it either the one thing or the other—is what helps to make real trouble so hard to meet and endure. In the Discovery of a Lost Trail the author says:

"In the difficulties which present themselves to everyone it is of the greatest value that we should learn the lesson of adjustment. When we have got the right grip, we can readily lift any weight that is ours to lift. We can throw any difficulty with which we have to wrestle. It is, however, important that we should not mistake our antagonist and waste our strength upon questions that do not belong to us to settle, or weights we need not raise to-day. All our work should be approached with the glad confidence of the athlete."

How can we do this if we needlessly scatter our powers by seeking and dwelling in shadows? This is the mistake we are constantly making. The physical body, we are told must have the life-giving sunshine to possess health and vigor. So must the mind have the sunshine of cheerful thoughts to give it strength to assert its mastery over untoward conditions. This mastery is to a wonderful degree possible, but not when we saturate ourselves with gloom.

The people who persistently look for light and beauty, however rough their way, will be sure to find them in the most unsuspected places. And finding them for themselves they help others to discover them also, besides brightening their own lives immeasureably.

What I have said applies principally to the sad and terrible things which lie entirely without our own lives and with which we come in contact only through the daily papers. After obtaining an intelligent comprehension of any great tragedy, then dismiss it from the thought. The same law applies to one's own troubles.

"Experience deals us just the blows we need to teach us equilibrium," writes Mr. Newcomb. And then again: "We need to detach ourselves from any difficult situation—to look at it apart from personal considerations—to stand outside ourselves and view the question dispassionately, as though it concerned another and were a matter of indifference to us, to put aside the present suffering with the assurance that there is a balm in Gilead and the pain will quickly pass."

It is driving it out of the thought which will make it pass. It is receiving the "blow," not in the spirit of resentment, not in the light of a final failure, but as something to arouse the energy, to increase the strength and then to be retired into the background of the past and left there.

To be left there! Not to be dragged out and mourned over daily and hourly, until the shadows grow thick and heavy and shut out the sunshine of hope from the life! Determined effort in this direction will bring both physical and mental health, two things necessary for the highest success. And this is following a spiritual law that is potent upon all the planes of existence.

THE FIRST VIOLET.

Thar it was!—a little, sassy
Pinch o' blue!—
Down amongst the weedy, grassy
Things thet Spring-time coaxes through.
When the froze ground sortuh mellers,
An' them towhead crocus fellers
Winks at you!

When I see this first one, hintin'
Spring was round,
Noddin' "Howdy," plain ez printin',
Down I went upun the ground!
Gre't big strappin' six foot gilly—
Raly looked a little silly,
I'll be bound!

Curyus what a sing'lar feelin'
'Peared to go
Throo me, ez I stooped thar, kneelin'
Clost above thet vi'let blow!
Somethin' says, "ef jest a blossom
'Bout kin grab your thorts an' toss 'em
To an' fro—

"How 'd it be ef Higgins' darter—
Thet thar girl—
Thet your mind keeps taggin' arter—
Pooty thing with locks 'et curl—
How 'd it be ef she would take ye
Up fer good?" Why, sho! it makes me
Fahly whirl!

Eyes like these blue buds to greet me
Every night?
Little smilin' face to meet me,
Glimpsin' from a mop o' bright
Yeller hair? I almost know she
Would n't hev me—yit, now, oh she
Mebby—might!

—Eva Hilder McGlasson.

The Cozy Corner.

What Is Your Opinion?

Regarding a subject that is of interest to all farmers and dwellers in small towns, Wm. Bawden has thistosay:

It has bee a long time since I visited the Cozy Corner, and I have doubtless been forgotten by its frequenters, but feeling sure that nowhere can be found better, or more friendly listeners, I am here again for a short call. Noticing that many who write for this department are parents, and being one myself, I would like to call attention to a subject which cannot fail to be of interest to all who have children of school age.

There was recently introduced in the Ohio legislature a bill which gave to the inhabitants of each township the privilege of voting for a graded school to be located in the center of each township, and which should take the place of the district schools therein. The idea of this was to provide advantages for our children, in an educational way which should be superior to those afforded by the old district schools.

It is known as the Centralized School System, and is, I believe, in operation in some portions of the eastern part of Ohio as well as in New York and a few of the Eastern states. The schools were to be graded in the same manner as the city schools, high priced teachers to be employed and, in short, were to give to country children all of the educational advantages of the city school.

There is a great difference of opinion as to the real benefit of this plan. The city papers speak of it as the emancipation of the backwoods districts from a condition of ignorance caused by imperfect educational advantages and a long stride in "twentieth century" progress.

It only requires a few moments conversation, however, with a man who has always lived in the city to convince one that such sentiments are inspired by a total ignorance of conditions in the country.

The class who hail with the greatest favor this plan of schools, are those living in the center of the townships. We cannot wonder at this, nor blame the people for if this system is adopted, it will bring to their very doors the advantages of graded schools for their children.

On the contrary side, the plan is opposed by farmers, and by papers published in their interests on this ground, viz: they see in it a revival of a contract system in the conveying of the children to the schools; a system in which much favoritism will be practiced and which, if no regular fee for the carriage of the pupils is decided by law, may prevent the poorer class of children from obtaining even the schooling furnished them by the district school, which is always within walking distance of their homes. Instances of this have been put on record in an Eastern city paper.

I know of many young men and women around here, who have no better education than that offered by the district schools, who are able to follow the common avocations of life and push them to a successful end. Some of these young people have yearned for higher and better things and have worked, and waited, until, with more fully matured minds they have been able to grasp success intelligently. Then they have entered higher schools from which they have graduated with honors and are now in a fair way of gaining the success in life which seemed denied to them earlier.

Therefore I claim that the district school is best for the country; in it our children can gain a fair elementary education that will carry them through an ordinary life and if they show unusual ability or a desire for more than can be here obtained, it will be easy to give them this later.

I do not believe it is necessary for success, that a child shall be hauled about the country like a can of milk, in order that he may have the "advantages" of a city school system.

I would like to hear the opinions of others on this question for "in a multitude of counsellors there is wisdom."

A Michigan Idea.

"Lil," ever welcome in the Cozy Corner, makes one of her all-too-infrequent visits to-day, and makes a suggestion. Let her set the example and write again soon:

Dear friends, are we doing all we can to help our editor to make the Cozy Corner all that its name implies? I do not think so.

"In a "cozy corner" we should not discuss temperance, religion, politics or child-rearing. We each have our own opinion on these subjects and argument will not convince us we are wrong in our beliefs, but it will sometimes irritate and annoy us.

The M. G. R.'s have set us a good example; their column is, indeed, a "cozy corner," where one may find rest, comfort, encouragement and strength for the daily duties of life.

The friendly, chatty letters of these girls and boys, give us an insight into their inner lives, making us feel as if they were our personal friends, and we have, therefore, a friendly interest in them which we never should have were they all the time "discussing" something.

Let us of the Cozy Corner write for each other friendly, sociable letters, telling of our home-life and of the things we have learned by which we may make our work easier and our home pleasanter.

If the editor is willing, I will tell you in my next letter how my boys and I passed some of the long evenings during the past winter—only they did not seem at all long to us.

"Katherine K." of Ohio, I wish you could come this lovely May morning and go with me to visit "School Girls of Glen" and look for violets—yes, and find them in abundance. I am sure we should enjoy ourselves and be better prepared in mind and body to continue our "house-cleaning" on the morrow. A visit to the woods at this time of the year, and an hour spent among the tender, growing things, listening to the song birds and just breathing full breathsh of te pure air, and the bright sunshine, is the best medicine for a tired body, or a worried mind. Try it, and see if I am not right.

"Moth Balls."

The lady who has adopted the above "fragrant" name, asks if there " is nothing that will preserve furs and woolens, except some dreadful smelling substance that leaves such an odor in the garments there is really very little choice between using them or giving them to the moth."

It is said upon good authority that black pepper sprinkled plentifully in the folds of such clothing and the whole sealed in strong paper bags, will answer every purpose of prevention.

Certain it is, that if the things are made perfectly free from dust and dirt, carefully wrapper in newspaper so there are no openings and then sewed up in cotton bags, they will come out in perfect condition the next winter. But they must be clean, and free from possible eggs before they are wrapped, and there must be no cracks in the envelope through which the industrious and provident moth-mother can creep, when she is looking for a home for her future children.

In response to requests from several of our correspondents, that some papers on "Physical Culture" be given in this department, the first of a short series will appear soon. These will not be an elaborate discussion of the subject, but a few simple directions for home practice and such as can be utilized in any family without the use of expensive appliances.

The Blade Cook

In an estimate given in a London paper of the cost of the "Coronation dinner" to be given as a part of the soon-to-be coronation ceremonies, it was figured that the sum of money devoted to this purpose; though it sounded like a large sum, would not allow more than a shilling apiece for each of the invited guests.

The proposed bill-of-fare was not given, but it is safe to say that there will be nothing in it that will be more satisfactory than the pudding for which the recipe was sent to The Blade by Miss Stella Ormsby, of Washington, D. C. King Edward's cook is welcome to use it, with the compliments of his friend, The Blade Cook.

Coronation Pudding.

Make a clear jelly of one box of gelatine, one-half cupful of cold water, one-half cupful of boiling water, one cupful of sugar, and one cupful of orange or other fruit juice. Place a mold that will hold at least a quart—a two-quart tin basin is excellent for this—set it on ice, and cover the bottom with the jelly; arrange a pattern on this with strawberries, candied cherries, thin slices of citron, or, in the absence of all these, with bits of preserved fruit or seeded raisins. One beauty of this pudding is that it may be adapted in making to whatever you happen to have on hand.

When this is firm, place a smaller mold in the center of this, fill the inside mold with ice, and pour the remainder of the jelly into the space between the two.

Make a soft, boiled custard, with one pint of milk, two eggs, one-half cupful of sugar and a pinch of salt; cook till perfectly smooth and, when cold, stir into it one pint of thick, sweet cream, seasoned to taste and whipped to a stiff froth. When the jelly has hardened, remove the inner mold by dipping out the ice and pouring in a cup of hot water; lift the mold instantly and fill the space with the cream and custard. Smooth the top and set away in a cold place till needed. Dip the mold for an instant in hot water and turn the pudding on a pretty plate and serve with fresh berries and whipped cream.

Strawberry Cups.

Dip slices of heavy sponge cake in a heavy syrup of sugar and arrange them, side by side, around smal lmolds—a table tumbler will answer excellently well. If necessary, pass a string, or band of paper around them to hold them in place until the edges will adhere, which will be in a couple of hours. When this is done, remove the cups from the molds and fill, alternately, with strawberries and whipped cream. Serve on pretty sauce dishes.

Junket in Cups.

For a quickly and easily made dessert, this recipe, taken from Table Talk, will be found very satisfactory:

Place one Junket tablet—which may be obtained from any grocer—into one quart of new milk, just warm enough to remove the chill. Add sweetening and flavor to suit, and the tablet, dissolved in a little cold water. Mix well, pour into individual serving cups and let it stand, undisturbed, for ten or twenty minutes until set, then put aside to chill and serve cold with a spoonful of whipped cream placed on the top of each cup.

A regular correspondent of the Household page sends two very seasonable recipes with the assurances that they are "excellent," and after trying them herself the cook fully coincides with the statement.

Baked Rhubarb.

Wash and cut the stalks of rhubarb into small pieces and place in an earthen, or enameled baking dish. Sift over it a liberal supply of sugar, add bits of butter but no water. Bake in a moderate oven. After one trial of this method you will forever discard the plan of stewing the fruit.

To Can Rhubarb.

Wash, peel and cut in half inch lengths. Place a small quantity at a time in an earthen mixing bowl and mash with a wooden potato masher until quite juicy. Fill into glass jars, packing carefully with a spoon so as to exclude all air-bubbles and be sure there is sufficient of the juice to cover the fruit. Seal without heating. This is a much better and more satisfactory way than covering it with cold water.

Early spring is the time to can rhubarb as it is then at its best.

CARRIE SHELLEY.

"Hannah Duer" tells the Cook that she has been appointed "the committee" to prepare a salad dressing to be used at a Masonic banquet, where two or three hundred persons will be served, and asks for a recipe for a sufficient quantity of the dressing. Here is given a recipe that will make eight quarts:

Six dozen eggs, three-fourths box of dry mustard, eight teaspoonfuls of salt and three pints of vinegar. Beat the eggs till very light, without separating; add the other ingredients mixing them thoroughly, then cook in an earthen vessel set in boiling water, until it is like boiled custard, stirring all of the time to prevent curdling. When cold, thin with sweet cream or milk.

POINTS WORTH REMEMBERING

Rats and mice can be driven away by putting potash into their holes or where they are likely to go. The air will make it soft and sticky, and they dislike it very much.

Camphor gum placed in clothes presses and drawers will keep mice away, as the odor is very disagreeable to them.

It is worth while to know that wagon or bicycle grease, tar or pitch can be removed if lard is rubbed on the spots immediately, and afterward it is washed as usual.

Grass stains on children's clothes often cause a great deal of annoyance. If molasses is rubbed on these spots, and the garment is afterwards washed as usual, they will usually disappear.

Iron rust can generally be removed if lemon juice and salt is applied, and the garment laid in the sun for several hours. Repeat the operation if the first trial is not successful.

Sometimes the fishy smell will cling to knives and forks after oily fish, like salmon and mackerel, has been served. Cut a lemon, rub them with it and the disagreeable odor will vanish.

Oil-cloths should never be washed in hot soapsuds; they should first be washed clean with cold water, then rubbed dry with a cloth wet in milk. The same treatment applies to a stone or slate hearth.

In case an explosion occurs from a gasoline stove, flour should be thrown on the blazing fluid to smother it; water is worse than nothing.

Some Things "They" Are Wearing.

By whatever name it may be called, the shirt waist will still retain its popularity as it is one of the rare instances of fashion combined with great comfort. To those who remember the hideous red and blue Garibaldis, worn a few years ago, the evolution from that patriotic, but seldom becoming garment, of the dainty, well fitting, comfortable and useful shirt waist of the present day, seems wonderful indeed.

The styles shown this season are more beautiful than ever and range from the clean, fresh cambric or sheer lawn made as plainly as you please, to the elaborate creations of lace, embroidery, silk and chiffon which combine the comfort of the shirt waist with the elegance necessary for evening dress.

The newest and therefore, the most in favor, of patterns this spring, is the "Gibson" waist. What is the "Gibson," and how may it be attained by the home dressmaker? Simply by laying a broad plait in the front, so that at the shoulder

The Gibson Waist.

it will reach to or overlap the sleeve seams, and be made by the gathered fullness at the waist to "slant" to that point; the general effect of this style is that of a shield-shaped front.

These fronts come separately trimmed with insertion of lace and embroidery, and can be easily fitted to any good shirt waist pattern. Some are closed in the back, thus giving a smooth, broad expanse of muslin and lace, with the widest possible breadth of shoulder.

For narrow chested women, this is very becoming. But to the short-waisted, broad-shouldered damsel it gives a square built appearance best to be avoided even though she may deny herself a "Gibson" waist.

Of course, the long-pointed waist is a necessary part of all bodices, and this is obtained by the new belts that are curved to produce this effect. Some of the newer belt buckles are of oxydized silver mounted with medallion heads of classic personages.

Think of the comfort it would have brought to Perseus or Sappho (for instance) had they known their heads would, in the distant future, be reproduced on an oxydized silver belt buckle, and worn by a lady of fashion to assist in giving her a long-waisted, straight-front appearance!

White, or black and white effects are most in favor for matrons and elderly ladies, while for the younger women there is a most bewildering array of delicate pinks, blues and other colors. Embroidered stripes in any color or shade can be had with which to trim these waists, and on the coarser linens and ducks there is placed much handwork in braid and heavy embroidery.

To go below the surface, the lingerie shown in the shop windows this spring is simply entrancing. Every article is so daintily made and trimmed that they appeal at once to the heart—and purse—of every woman. Even the cheap and coarser grades of garments have an attractiveness hard to resist. And the prices are so reasonable that we can but wonder how they can be made to sell thus.

Corset covers are exceptionally pretty and the new patterns require very little of lawn and lace to make them. The surplice is, perhaps, the most in favor, as it can be adjusted to fit any figure, and is easily laundered.

Dressing jackets of lawn in white and colors are trimmed in a variety of styles but are mostly made from the Kimona pattern, or with a fitted back and full fronts, either with or without a yoke.

Some of these are very elaborately trimmed with lace and ribbon, and worn with the equally elaborately trimmed petticoats, make a morning toilet for home wear that is far more elegant than were the "Sunday best" gowns of a decade or two ago.

In petticoats there is the widest range of style in trimming, but the garment itself is made perfectly smooth and close fitting around the hips with a flare at the bottom. Usually they are finished with a wide flounce of muslin and lace; the lace insertion is sometimes alternated

A Model Petticoat.

with fine tucks of lawn placed perpendicularly, this finished with a full ruffle of lace put across the bottom of the flounce in scallops. At the head of the flounce is a row of wide beading, through which is run a satin ribbon, tied at one side with long loops and ends.

Night gowns of plain white lawn with an inch wide band of pink or blue, outlining the square-cut neck and extending down the left side, where are the buttons and buttonholes, are extremely plain, but very pretty; others have the yoke and sleeves of all over embroidery; indeed, some of these garments are as elaborately fashioned and trimmed as the day wrappers—but they are none the more comfortable for the additional fussiness.

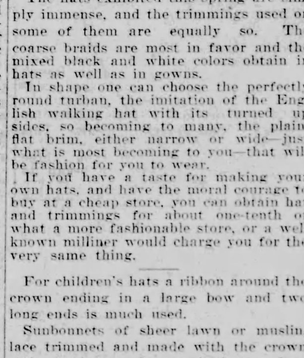
The hats exhibited this spring are simply immense, and the trimmings used on some of them are equally so. The coarse braids are most in favor and the mixed black and white colors obtain in hats as well as in gowns.

In shape one can choose the perfectly round turban, the imitation of the English walking hat with its turned up sides, so becoming to many, the plain, flat brim, either narrow or wide—just what is most becoming to you—that will be fashion for you to wear.

If you have a taste for making your own hats, and have the moral courage to buy at a cheap store, you can obtain hat and trimmings for about one-tenth of what a more fashionable store, or a well known milliner would charge you for the very same thing.

For children's hats a ribbon around the crown ending in a large bow and two long ends is much used.

Sunbonnets of sheer lawn or muslin, lace trimmed and made with the crown and cape in one piece, to be buttoned on to the plain frontpiece, will take the place of garden hats with those who prefer real comfort and usefulness, and what is sweeter to look upon than a fresh, fair, young or old face under the brim of a bonnet that prevents the sun's shine from being an annoyance instead of the pleasure that it should be.



The story by "Brother Jonathan," given to-day, displays another type of the genius that burns among the M. G. R.'s. If our series of stories does nothing more than to bring out the various methods of expression and the "natural selection" of the writers, they will not have been written in vain.

HOLTON'S HOAX.

In the year 1806, I was traveling in Western New York, for a well known hardware house, and coming to a town where I would be obliged to remain for several days, I was rejoiced to find living there some friends whom I had not met for years, and I gladly accepted their hospitable invitation to make their residence my headquarters while in their town.

I had for a companion on this trip a young man from Chicago, who, though included in my invitation, preferred to take rooms at the hotel.

This young man was a confirmed, practical joker, and the more heartless and tronblesome his jokes could be made, the more pleasure they seemed to give him.

In a very brief time after we reached the town this man learned that there was in it a Humane Society, that they held meetings at their rooms each week and he at once decided that he would have some fun at their expense.

I never knew how he managed to get around the members of the program committee, but he did, persuading them that he was a great man when at home in the Windy City, and that he was doing them a great favor in accepting the invitation they were "led up" to giving him to address their next meeting.

They advertised in the daily papers to this effect:

Next Thursday evening, the members and friends of the Humane society will have the pleasure of listening to an address by Mr. John Holton, a rising young lawyer of Chicago. Mr. Holton's subject will be "The Proper Care of the Dog," a subject of interest to all, both young and old. Every one is invited. Seats free. Doors open at 7 p. m. Lecture at 7:30.

Thursday evening found the hall packed to its full capacity long before the hour announced; that hour came, but no speaker. Just as the audience began to be restive, and fear they had been the victims of a hoax, a lad of about fifteen years elbowed his way through the crowd and handed a note to the chairman. Putting on his spectacles, that dignitary read as follows:

"I am truly sorry I cannot be with you this evening, but I am suffering with an attack of an old enemy of mine—the rheumatism—and cannot leave my room. However, not to entirely disappoint you, I have written my address and the bearer of this note is prepared to read it to you in my stead. Trusting you will not be altogether disappointed, I am, sincerely yours, JOHN HOLTON."

The young man then mounted the platform, and, taking a roll of manuscript from an inner pocket of his coat, began to read:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I will endeavor to address you for a few moment on the subject of 'The Care of the Dog.' Perhaps I ought not to have attempted to handle this subject, as I am not so well posted as I should be in order to properly discuss it, but I will try, even if I am obliged to borrow a dog to experiment upon.

"One writer has said that a dog is a good index of his master's character, in other words he may be called a canine concordance, as he brings to light many things that his master might prefer to have consigned to darkness.

"In discussing the peculiarities of the dog, we will right here mention that one of his chief delights is to howl like a steam calliope all night, with no apparent reason, but with the result of keeping the neighbors awake, and swearing vengeance.

"He also possesses an appetite like a giraffe and is always ready to eat as much as would suffice for four hungry, tired men. If I owned a dog, I should at once lay in a stock of chloroform and green persimmons—the one to insure a quiet night for dog and neighbors, and the other to assist in reducing the size of the dog's stomach to the amount of food I should be able to furnish him.

"For it is a fact that the most a dog cares for is a full stomach, and you will at once see that by decreasing the size of that organ, it will not require so much to fill it.

"It is always a cause of sorrow to a member of the Humane Society to see a poorly fed, ill-treated dog, and I will now tell you of the methods used in Chicago to prevent this; a method I will recommend to you: it is this: We send to the owner of such a beast the following set of resolutions:

"Whereas, Mr. —— owns a dog that looks like a fence rail mounted on four laths in lieu of legs, and, whereas, this appearance of the dog has been produced by an evident and long continued lack of food, it is hereby

"Resolved, That the secretary of this Humane Society be instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the said Mr. ——, with the suggestion that he at once bring about a better condition of affairs in the matter of the dog, and if he fails to accept this suggestion, we "suggest" that he be tied up and subjected to a further "admonition," to be administered by our chairman, with the assistance of a barrel stave, rightly applied to the person of the said Mr. ——.

"Dear friend, I assure you that this treatment has never yet failed to bring about a more satisfactory condition of things for the dog. Adieu."

For fully five minutes after the reading of this address, the people sat stunned; then it dawned upon them that they had been badly sold, and they silently and sadly left the hall.

BROTHER JONATHAN.

"Happy Sue," Tenn.—I came in this morning just to listen, as I have been doing for a long time, but hearing some one ask "who is that girl over by the door?" I will state that I am a member; at least, I wear our badge. Since I have joined the M. G. R. I have been counting the number who wear this badge, or who are entitled to do so, and the thought came to me—do we all wear it as a reminder of the pledge we have made, "to do all the good we can, to all the people we can" and "in all the ways we can," or do we wear it simply to show that he belong to some society?

"I originated," I too, am from the state of Tennessee, and I "sure" enjoy the pure mountain air and water and the bright sunshine we possess.

I would like to know if the "Unfortunate Girl" ate so many of the grapes of which she told us that it made her so sick that she cannot come again.

H. S. Robinson—otherwise known to the M. G. R.'s as "Max," W. Va., will know by this heading to his letter, that Miss Prudence approves of his suggestion.

Having remained on the back seats while enjoying your letters, the thought came to me that if I did not speak before long I might lose my right to do so as a member, and I hurried right down to the front. I have found the M. G. R. letters not only very interesting but helpful in many ways.

"Alice," I know by experience that there is a vast difference between a housekeeper and a home-maker.

"Mother's Stay," your letter was full of good thoughts by which we might all profit.

Our first story, by New England Girl, was an excellent beginning and we shall all look forward with pleasure to the others.

"W. Va. Mystery," come out of your hiding place and let us hear again from you.

What does Miss Prudence and others think of the idea of our signing our proper names to our letters?

Banner Puzzlers

For April.

Solutions—W. P. E., New Work—Metta.

1—WHO WAS HE?

He is generally acknowledged to be at the head of the English school of painting, and was born July 16, 1723. His father was an Episcopal rector, and intended his son to be a physician, but as the latter manifested an ardent desire to be a painter, he was placed under Hudson, the principal portrait painter of that day. After two years in his studio he went into business for himself at Plymouth Dock, now Devonport, and met with great encouragement. In 1746 he established himself in London, and three years later went to Rome. After spending about three years in Italy he returned to London, and when the Royal Academy was instituted in 1769 he was elected president. He was knighted by George III, and succeeded Ramsay in 1784 as painter to the king. He died at his home in Leicester Square, on February 23, 1792, and after lying in state at the Royal Academy, was interred in the crypt at St. Paul's.

CLEO DAVIS.

2—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Let the earth be taken as a sphere, its radius 4,000 statute miles, the distance which a body will fall in one second, 16 feet, and let atmospheric and all resistance be not considered.

If a cannon ball be fired horizontally, at a height of 10 miles over the surface of the sea, at a velocity of 2,000 feet per second, and another dropped at the same instant, in how many seconds will each strike the water, and how far will the first one fly?

"MAC" FROM MICH.

3—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X
X O O X

1—A common synonym for courage.
2—A curse.
3—Latin prefix signifying "all."
4—A raised platform.
5—A layman.
6—To take apart.
7—To gather or select.
8—A 5 of a Russian torture whip.
9—A limited time.
10—A place for baking.

Primals and finals express my sentiments for this department.

ANNIE CONDE.

4—PRINTER'S PI.

"Tm roonh si ym fell, thob rea norb ni eno;
Keat orhno rofm em dan ym eifi is need."

METTA.

5—QUERY.

Who was it that declined a lieutenant's commission because he could neither read nor write?

ILLI NOIS.

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"Tact clinches the bargain, and sells out of the bay;
Gets the vote in the Senate, spite of Webster and Clay."

KANSAS BOY.

Answers to Puzzles of May 8.

1—George Bancroft.
2—A must dig 37½ rods. B must dig 62½ rods. (See Chat.)
3—Words forming square: Blade, Began, agent, dance, enter.
4—Remember the Maine.
5—Francis Marion was the American general who was designated as the "Swamp Fox."
6—M. M. Moore wrote:
"If what shone afar so grand,
Turns to nothing in thy hand,
On again; the virtue lies
In the struggle, not the prize."

Chat.

A is to receive 3c for digging 1 rod B is to receive 3c for digging 1 rod they are to receive each the same amount therefore: A would receive $2.25 for digging 3 rods, and B would receive $2.25 for digging 5 rods, or they must dig in proportion of 3 rods to 5 rods, or A ⅜ of the ditch and B ⅝; and ⅜ plus ⅝ equals 1. ⅜ equal 100 rods, ⅝ equals 166⅔ rods. 37½ rods, the number A must dig, equals 12⅝ rods equals 62½ rods, number B must dig. 62.5 rods at 3c equals $1.87½, 62.5 rods at 2½c equals $1.56¼, each is to receive the same amount ($1.87½) and both together $3.43¾, each to have half of $3.43¾, or $1.71⅞.

Any criticism on this solution will please be sent to the author, Geo. E. Spinks, Jupiter, N. C.

The space allowed the Column is so small that discussions of the various problems cannot be admitted. However if correspondents wish to criticise at any time, the address of the author of the problem will be furnished (as above) when the solution is given.

GRANDMA'S VERDICT.

"The world has never been so sweet,
No, never before!" she said;
"The willows never so yellow,
The maples never so red!"

But we just laughed and said to her,
"Why, grandma, every spring
Ever since we can remember,
You have said the selfsame thing!"

"La, well-a-day, perhaps I have,
I'm forgetful, old and gray,
Maybe I have said so before;
I say it again to-day.

"And when the maples lose their red,
When the willows turn to buff,
And the skies are only commonplace,
I have lived here long enough.

"When the spring-time is so marred,
And the summer-time but hay,
When I can see but merchandise,
In a field of waving wheat;

"When the green of distant meadow
Means nothing to me but hay,
I'll close my eyes for good and all,
For I shall have had my day.

—Anna J. Evans.

IN CHILDHOOD'S HAPPY HOUR.
Cousin Fred comes to spend the afternoon.
—Harper's Magazine.

The Canary's Siege.

(A True Story.)

"Danny," the canary, had always enjoyed the long summers on the front veranda, where his roomy cage was hung in early May. Having no mate, he comforted himself with an interest in all the other feathered folk that came about his home near enough to be seen or heard. He began to imitate their notes. He soon learned the song of the oriole whose nest hung in a maple tree close by the whistle of the old green parrot across the street, and the twitter of the little chickens whose mothers sometimes led them into the front yard.

One morning in midsummer there arrived among the honeysuckles a pair of house-wrens, bent upon finding a place for a new home. Danny watched the noisy visitors with interest, and attempted an imitation of their notes. The wrens, however, flew into a rage instantly, and, alighting on the cage, silenced the astonished canary with a stream of angry chatter, such as he had never heard before. Moreover, their examination of the cage put a new notion into their heads; they decided that on its flat top they would build a nest, and live on the roof of a gilded palace, if not inside one. Away they flew, and in a jiffy they were back again, and had carefully arranged a foundation of twigs on top of the cage, Danny looking on in amazed silence. But the invasion of his premises was to be permitted; of course, and as soon as the insolent little squatters flew off for more building material, Danny dragged through, between the bars, all the sticks they had arranged. Back they came presently with more twigs, and at once discovered what had been done in their absence. Instantly they dropped their sticks and in a great passion began an attack on the poor canary, who curled up, a trembling little ball of yellow fluff, on the floor of his cage, just out of reach of the long beaks they thrust, with lightning like swiftness, through the bars. At last, having, as they thought, reduced the canary to a state of fear that would keep him from further resistance, they picked up their twigs once more laid the foundation of their nest on top of the cage and went off to another load.

The canary, however, was not yet wholly subdued, and no sooner were the wrens out of sight than he again piled their foundation sticks through the bars, and, when he saw his besiegers returning, prudently retreated to the only safe spot beyond the reach of their beaks. The rage of the wrens when they found their second foundation destroyed knew no bounds. Over the bars of the cage they ran, screaming and scolding, and trying to seize with their bills the almost paralyzed canary, or to drag through the bars such of their twigs as they could reach. Finally they again rearranged their foundation, and Mistress Wren went alone for more material, while her mate remained to guard the foundation. The case of the canary was now helpless: his strength was nearly gone, his courage wholly gone; and so his human friends, seeing the contest had reached this stage, came to his rescue.

The insolent invasion of the wrens was not to be borne, of course. Yet it seemed possible to make respectable and useful veranda-citizens out of these daring freebooters, and plans were laid to that end. An old strawberry-box was found, a top fastened over it, a hole was cut in one side for a door, and it was tacked inside the cornice of the veranda near the ceiling. Danny's cage was cleared of the wrens' building materials, the twigs being put into the box. When the wrens returned, the pair took in the new suggestion instantly. A long and noisy discussion followed; repeated investigations of the box, inside and out, were made, intermixed with much scolding of Danny and his rescuers. At last, however, the wrens decided to accept the concession offered.

Danny's nerves were shaken, and his vanity certainly received a great set-back; but in time he learned to listen to the wrens' boasting without fear, while they ceased to resent his perfect imitation of the softer notes of their song.

Mary D. Leonard, in St. Nicholas.

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quickly relieves and surely cures skin diseases. Get it from your druggist, or, box by mail, postpaid.

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A Discovery of a Remedy has been made that Restores Lost Manhood and Gives Man the Vitality of a Lion.

One Week's Trial Package Sent Free To All Men Who Write For It.

Regenerative Tablets is the only recognized positive and permanent cure for Lost Manhood in all its forms and stages.

It is scientifically prepared by the best chemists in the world. The reputation of the institution is such that all physicians know when they send sponsor for a remedy, that remedy must be exactly as represented. And when upon their reputation they make the statement that Regenerative Tablets will cure all cases of Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhoea, Varicocele or Impotency of any nature of the nerve or sexual organs, a cure must be positive and permanent. This Company will send every person who is suffering from nervous diseases a week's treatment absolutely free. There is but one test of a genuine medicine, and that is the results which are obtained by its use; if it cures the disease for which it is prepared it is a true remedy. This is the test by which the Fallopia Lynn Co. wish their one week free treatment to be tried. After using Regenerative Tablets one week, the sufferer will had new vigor in his organs; new force in his muscles; new blood in his veins; new ambition; a new man in vitality, health and appearance. Regenerative Tablets has a peculiarly grateful effect and the patient feels the benefit after its first day's use. It goes direct to the seat of the trouble, no matter of how long standing, giving strength and development where it is needed. This marvelous remedy banishes all feelings of bashfulness toward the opposite sex; cures all the ills and troubles that come from early abuse, excess or overwork and business cares, all of which result in premature loss of strength and memory; emissions, impotency and varicocele. Regenerative Tablets will effect a cure at any age, there is no case that it will not cure permanently except where epilepsy or insanity has already been reached. Fallopia Lynn Co. makes no restrictions, every person who writes will be sent a week's treatment absolutely free and postpaid, carefully wrapped in a plain package with no advertising on it to indicate what it contains. They have received thousands of letters from people all over the country telling of the most astonishing cures made by Regenerative Tablets. Their one week free offer is genuine, and no embarrassing questions asked. Write to-day to the Fallopia Lynn Co., 508 Pozzoni Building, St. Louis, Mo., and receive the week's treatment free, their book, which is also free and sent with the free treatment, will explain how to take the treatment in private and cure yourself at home.

ST. PIERRE'S RUINS.

Work of Burning the Dead Proceeds Very Slowly.

Fort De France, May 15.—In the deserted city of St. Pierre, the work among the ruins is being continued. The dead are being burned, the pyres being fed with tar. Great fires are kept going, which at night light up the entire island, and which, being seen at St. Lucia, led to the belief that Fort De France had burned. Although thousands have been burned, many still remain to be cremated.

Searchers while walking through the ruins often step upon what appears to be a charred pillar of stone, only to learn as it yielded, that it is the trunk of another unfortunate. Some of the walls of the houses that still stand crumble and fall at a touch. Some idea of the terrible heat that poured down from Mont Pelee may be had when it is known that the iron boilers of the Principal sugar mills were melted as though they had been put through a furnace.

The search parties have discovered safes and molten precious metal in stores and dwellings of the town. No one is permitted to penetrate into St. Pierre beyond the street running along the sea front, and a cordon of soldiers has been placed around the town. The St. Pierre cathedral is all down, with the exception of one tower, and of the theatre the walls alone are now standing. The convent, which contained two hundred girls and 20 nuns, has disappeared, as has the college, where 70 boys and 22 priests and professors were domiciled.

Doctor Artier, who miraculously escaped the disaster, says that when the governor of Martinique, M. I. Monttet, and the insular officials had declared that all danger from an eruption of Mont Pelee was past, a cordon of armed soldiers and policemen was placed around the town to prevent the people from leaving. Dr. Artier, however, went to the suburb of Mayrun Rouge. He was riding back to St. Pierre when the explosion occurred. He turned and fled precipitately across the mountains to Fort De France. With the exception of the prisoner who was confined in a dungeon at the time of the explosion, Dr. Artier is really the sole survivor of St. Pierre.

The prisoner was Pierre Bachere. He was found semi-suffocated, but still alive in the dungeon of the city prison of St. Pierre. He recovered sufficiently to tell what he could see of the eruption and the destruction of the town from the small grated window which was the only opening in his cell.

"I was just eating my breakfast that morning," he said, "when the rumbling which I had heard beneath my cell for three or four days previously stopped suddenly. I do not know why, but I felt frightened, as though something fearful were to happen. Then the whole place became black, a sort of velvet black, and I heard screams all through the prison.

"I could not help feeling that there was a disaster near and I screamed to the jailers to come and unlock my cell, but I could not make any one hear. The little window in my cell looked out on the back of the convent, where 200 girls and a large number of nuns always were, but there was a high wall between my cell and the convent.

"The violet darkness grew blacker and blacker until it was almost as dark as though it were night, and then suddenly the whole place was lighted up with a curious glow, sometimes red, sometimes green, but generally red. I put my little table against the cell window and, hanging on by the bars, attempted to look out but could not see anything because of the brick wall in front of me.

"While I looked, however, a huge red hot stone crashed down just in front of my window, right on the top of the wall, knocking it down. The heat from this stone was most intense and made my post at the window fearful to endure, but the sight was such that I could not turn away.

"Right in front of me, where the brick wall had stood, I saw the large convent, and I could see that molten matter had come down the hill and had run into the grounds of the convent. I realized then that there must have been an eruption of Mont Pelee. To my horror I discovered that the lava had completely encircled the convent with its first rush and that all the girls and sisters who were in the building were doomed.

"While I looked, I saw another stone, even larger than the one which had fallen near my cell window and broken down the wall, strike on the convent roof and crash through its three stories, evidently plunging through to the ground. I had not seen any of the Sisters until that time and I suppose they had depended for safety in the building, seeking shelter from the rain of hot ashes which I could see falling.

"Scarcely a minute passed by after this huge stone crashed through when I saw the poor girls flocking out in the utmost terror. Their actions looked as though they were screaming in an agony of fright, but I could not hear a sound owing to the hissing of the lava and the roar of the volcanic discharge. As the girls came running out I saw that they carried with them bodies of those who had been injured by the crashing of the stone through the building. Some they carried out were dead, while I could see that others were only injured.

"The sisters came running out, too, bringing appliances for helping the injured, but those who had hurried out of the building were driven in again by the blinding ashes and the fumes which I could see rise from the lava.

"A pit had been dug on the inside of the wall in order that none of the girls should be able to climb up from the inside, and this acted as a sort of moat, in which the lava flowed, and thus made a complete circle round the convent, rendering escape impossible, even if it had been possible to live in the rain of hot stones and ashes from the mountain.

"Again, as I looked, I saw another stone fall upon the building, and this time many more of the girls rushed out. This time there were far fewer. A party of them broke down one of the doors, and holding this over their heads they tried to run for the gate, but were amazed to find it their escape cut off by the river of lava.

"The lava gradually rose and rose, and I could see the huddled group of girls growing smaller and smaller, as first one and then others succumbed to the poisonous fumes and the fearful heat of the surrounding lava. And as the group got smaller the lava rose and rose, until there was but a small piece of land around the building where the ground was not having a heaving, swelling mass of molten matter.

"Then with one great burst, it seemed to me, a fresh stream of lava flowed into the moat and overswept the building and the little island on which the girls were standing a moment before. I turned my eyes in horror, and when next I looked nothing was to be seen of the convent but a heap of calcined stone, and here and there the blackened corpses of those who but a few moments before had been full of life and hope.

"I could not see what was happening in the town for the reason that the window of my cell was so small and besides there was a pall of blackness over all the scene. I could, however, see here and there as the smoke lifted that the lava had extended clear down to the sea and that but a few of the larger buildings had successfully withstood the attack of the volcanic eruption.

"While I was looking from my cell window my eyes almost seared out of my head by the heat pouring through the narrow orifice. I noticed a thin blue smoke curl along the ground, and, caught by some eddying gust of wind, the fumes struck straight into my cell window and I remember no more."

MARTINIQUE'S LOSS OF LIFE

Fort de France, May 19.—The first official estimate of the results of the explosion of Mont Pelee have been announced. This gives 28,000 as the number of people buried in the ruins of St. Pierre. Six thousand persons of surrounding hamlets were rescued by steamships or fled to places of safety. Three thousand, probably, were drowned. This is the most complete estimate made so far.

The relief steamers now on the scene are the American ships Cincinnati, Sterling, Potomac and Longfellow; the French cruiser Suchet, and the British supply boat Madiana. Owing to red tape it was found impossible, for some time, to unload the supplies sent by the chamber of commerce of New York.

The bodies of Thomas Preatis, American consul, and James Japp, British consul, have been identified, and will be brought here for shipment. Both bodies were brutised by the fall of lava and stones almost beyond recognition.

Acting Governor L'Huerrere and the other insular authorities and the committee of doctors who embarked on the French cruiser Suchet proceeded on that ship to St. Pierre, to determine whether there was danger in permitting the examination of the ruins to continue, inasmuch as a large number of corpses buried there are in a state of putrefaction.

As the authorities were about to debark at St. Pierre, a large quantity of lava flowed into the River Blanche, and this, accompanied by an enormous cloud of smoke, made it appear doubtful whether it would be possible to examine St. Pierre, because of the danger of being lost in the ruins. The party did not land and the Suchet steamed to the north.

In the direction of the sea the appearance of the volcano was not so terrifying. The ground at Le Precheur is covered with a thick layer of cinders and the limbs of the trees are weighted down with them.

After the cruiser passed Cape Ste. Marie, the cinders on shore were seen to be less thick and gradually decreased as the vessel approached Basse Pointe. Here the Suchet anchored and a small boat came out from the shore, bearing persons who asked for food. Thirty-eight barrels of biscuits and eight hogsheads of codfish were distributed. There are 600 inhabitnats at Basse Pointe, and a number of families have fled from the village, leaving all their property behind. The river at Basse Pointe is filled with mud, which appears to be congealing. The bridge there has been completely destroyed. The river water has ceased to flow, but cattle get water from the springs in the neighborhood. There are several very fine sugar cane estate in the vicinity of Basse Pointe.

Several women, with their children and baggage, embarked on the Suchet there and the cruiser returned to St. Pierre. The return trip was quite difficult, as the coast lines, at times, were hidden.

Upon reaching St. Pierre the second time the government authorities landed. There was a strong odor of burnt flesh in the town and flies were beginning to congregate there in great numbers.

Difficulty is had in burning the bodies. The committee of doctors examined the ruins and declared that in some parts of the town it would be impossible to let the work of excavation continue.

Access to St. Pierre is difficult. The town is surrounded by thick clouds of cinders and vapor and at times it is impossible to see more than six feet. Cinders are also falling at Fort de Erance, and the population became alarmed, but is now more quiet.

Towards 5 o'clock in the evening here breathing becomes quite difficult and horses show signs of disquietude.

Mont Pelee Still Active.

Paris, May 19.—Gov. L'Huerre, of Martinique, has cabled to the colonial minister, M. De Crais, announcing that Mont Pelee continues to throw up immense quantities of cinders, which, owing to a change in the direction of the wind, are now covering the southern districts of the island. Violent explosions have been heard at Lecrbet. The governor further declared that there is no danger of an outbreak on the part of the population of the northern districts of the island, as alleged in consequence of the people being out of work.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., May 16.—It appears certain that St. Pierre will be left in ruins for a great many years, and indeed the present feeling in the island is such that it is more than probable that the city at the base of Mont Pelee will never be rebuilt. The alarm and excitement has by no means subsided and as many as can find passage are leaving the island. Some of the negroes are leaving on the dimsiest rafts and scores of drowning accidents are reported.

ALFONSO RULES.

Took the Oath as King on His Sixteenth Birthday.

Madrid, May 17.—His majesty, Alfonso XIII., king of Spain, solemnly took the oath to the constitution in the hall of assembly of the chamber of deputies to-day, with the utmost ceremony and in accordance with all the religious forms and ancient rites.

The grand cordon of the Order of Carlos III. has been conferred upon all the envoys extraordinary to the coronation. These include Dr. J. L. M. Curry, the American envoy, and the insignia was sent to Mr. Curry's residence last night. The American envoy was given the place of honor at the banquet last evening. The Princess of the Asturias sat upon the king's right hand and Mr. Curry sat next to the princess.

Shortly after the break of day the ceremonies began with a salute of 21 cannon -shots, marking the opening of the day, and at the same hour the church bells throughout Madrid began ringing. At 10 o'clock the court dignitaries and distinguished persons who were to take part in the royal cortege began to assemble in the halls of the royal palace. The ladies wore court dress and the dignitaries were in full uniform. The envoys extraordinary, the ambassadors, the ministers plenipotentiary and the charges d'affaires, with their wives, assembled at the palace at 11 o'clock, and were invited by the master of ceremonies to repair to the chamber of deputies and take the places reserved for them.

Previous to this an immense body of troops had been gathered around the palace, and from one end of the route to the other, followed by the royal party in passing from the palace to the chamber of deputies and from there to the church of San Francisco El Grande, troops formed double lines on both sides, those immediately protecting his majesty being the royal halberdiers and detachments from the various cavalry regiments.

Two facts were worthy of note in regard to the progress of the royal cortege through the crowded streets. In the pageant itself, with the gilded carriages of state and all the gala uniforms, there was nothing to suggest the poverty of the Spanish monarchy, while in the enthusiastic demonstrations of the populace there was no outward indication of that spirit of discontent and revolution which is supposed to exist among the Spanish people.

Upon arrival at the chamber of deputies the king was received at the foot of the exterior stairway by the president of the chamber, who conducted his majesty to the hall of assembly, where the throne and altar had been erected on a raised platform, above which hung a rich canopy of purple and gold. Senators and deputies were grouped about the foot of the throne. Near by were the prelates and clergy of the Roman Catholic church.

Conspicuous among the distinguished foreign visitors were Dr. J. L. M. Curry, the official representative of the United States; the Duke of Connaught, representing Great Britain; Prince Albert, of Prussia; Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia; Archduke Frederick, of Austria; the Duke of Aosta, representing Italy; Crown Prince Gustavus of Sweden, Prince Christian of Denmark and Prince Albert of Belgium. The pope was represented by a delegation of eminent prelates headed by Cardinal Vanutelli, former nuncio of Madrid.

The king, upon entering the hall, bowed to the knee before the senators and deputies and also to the tribune occupied by the foreign representatives.

The ceremony of taking the oath and the anointment occupied scarcely a quarter of an hour and was as follows:

The Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo mounted the steps of the throne, placed himself in front of the king and invited his majesty to make, before his faithful subjects and in a loud voice, his profession of faith, and presented him the open book. The anointment and the administration of the oath followed, both ceremonies being conducted with great solemnity and impressiveness.

His majesty received the benediction from the special envoy of the pope, who recited the prayer prescribed by the ritual. The young king arose and ordered that the royal mantle with the Collard of the Order of the Golden Fleece, be presented to him. They were presented on cushions richly ornamented with gold. One of the assistants of his majesty adjusted the royal mantle. In a similar manner his majesty caused to be presented to him the scepter and sword, and having taken the scepter in one hand and the sword in the other, he seated himself on the throne. In a few moments he arose and placed the sword and scepter on cushions beside him, where reposed also the crown of Spain. This terminated the actual ceremonies of the occasion.

The ceremonies at the church were simple but impressive. Here the clergy were the active participants, the chief actors of the day being little more than passive listeners.

At the great reception which followed at the palace the utmost state was observed. The highest grandees of Spain, the august foreign princes and the leading members of their suites were in attendance with the officials of state, high officers of the army, eminent clergy and others.

This evening, for the first time, the ancient capital is illuminated in conformity with plans drawn up by celebrated artists. Madrid has become a beautiful poem in color, an exquisite symphony in fire. The city resembles a great fairy-land in which the people have given themselves up to the full enjoyment of the festivities in accordance with the true southern spirit.

CHINA'S REBELLION

The Insurgents Declare Their Plans and Purposes.

Victoria, B. C., May 15.—Chinese advices received here give the following as the propaganda of the rebels:

"First—The overthrowing of the present dynasty.

"Second—The founding of a new dynasty, with a Chinese emperor on the throne.

"Third—The helping of the oppressed and needy.

"Fourth—The introduction of reforms.

"Fifth—The protection of trade.

"Sixth and last—The establishment of Kwang Si, Krang Tung and Kwang Chow as the three seats of the government, with Canton as the capital with an emperor and a viceroy for each province of Kwang Si and Kwang Chow.

"In conclusion, be it known that the western people are not to be interfered with; their lives are to be protected and their trade not to be meddled with. Let them go in peace. We are the enemies only of the Manchu dynasty. We have spoken."

Attempted Assassination.

St. Petersburg, May 19.—An unsuccessful attempt was made yesterday evening to assassinate the governor of Vilna, Gen. Van Wahl, who was formerly chief of police of St. Petersburg, and had a great deal of trouble with the students a number of years ago.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

"INCURABLE" HEART DISEASE SOON CURED.

Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., Will Send $2.50 Worth of His Specially Prescribed Treatment Free to Afflicted Readers.

To demonstrate the unusual curative powers of his New Special Treatment for diseases of the heart, nerves, stomach or dropsy, Dr. Miles will send, free, to any afflicted person, $2.50 worth of his new treatment.

It is the result of twenty-five years of careful study, expensive research, and remarkable experience in treating thousands of heart, stomach and nervous diseases, which so often complicate each case. So certain are the results of his New Treatment that he does not hesitate to give all patients a trial free.

Few physicians have such confidence in their skill. Few physicians so thoroughly deserve the confidence of their patients, as no false inducements are ever held out. The Doctor's private practice is so extensive as to require the aid of forty associates. His offices are always open to visitors.

Col. N. G. Parker, ex-Treasurer of South Carolina, says: "I believe Dr. Miles to be an attentive and skillful physician, in a field which requires the best qualities of head and heart." The late Prof. J. S. Jewell, M. D., editor of the Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, of Chicago, wrote "By all means publish your surprising results."

Hundreds of "INCURABLE CASES" cured. Mrs. Frank Smith, of Chicago, was cured of heart dropsy after five leading physicians had given her up. Hon. C. M. Buck, banker, Faribault, Minn., writes: "I had broken completely down. My head, heart, stomach and nerves had troubled me greatly for years. Feared I would never recover, but Dr. Miles' Special Treatment cured me after six eminent physicians of Chicago and elsewhere had completely failed." Mrs. P. Countryman, of Pontiac, Ill., says: "Several years ago, when I sent to Dr. Miles for treatment, three physicians said I could not live TWO WEEKS. I could not walk six feet; now I do all my work." 1,000 references to and testimonials from Bishops, Clergymen, Bankers, Farmers and their wives will be sent free. These include many who have been cured after from five to thirty physicians had pronounced them incurable.

Address Dr. Franklin Miles, 201 to 209 State street, Chicago, for free treatment. Please mention this paper.

SOUFRIERE ACTIVE.

St. Vincent Devastated by Its Tremendous Outbursts.

Castries, Island of St. Lucia, May 14.—The Soufriere volcano on the island of St. Vincent is still in eruption, which is increased in intensity. A terrific cannonade can be heard a hundred miles away. The reports are followed by columns of smoke rising miles in the air. Immense balls of colored fire also issue from the crater. Lightning is playing fiercely in the upper sky and the whole of traveling flame. It is impossible to reach the burning district by land or sea and there are no means of estimating the destruction wrought to life and property.

Kingston, the capital of St. Vincent, is still safe, though showers of ashes and pebbles are continually falling on the town. The volcano itself is invisible.

Admonitory rumbling in the vicinity of Soufriere came two weeks ago. On Monday, May 5, the lake in the old crater became greatly disturbed. On Tuesday the mountain began a series of volcanic efforts. Severe earthquakes accompanied these terrible noises and detonations. At 7 p. m. steam issued from the crater and ejected until midnight. Terrific explosions followed on Wednesday and at 7 o'clock there came a sudden violent escape of steam. This ascended two hours, when other material was ejected. At noon three craters appeared to open and began to vomit lava. Six streams at once ran down the sides of the mountain, making an awful scene. The mountain labored heavily for half an hour after the appearance of the lava. Fire flashed around the edges of the craters and there were tremendous detonations in succession and rapidly merging into a continuous roar.

This lasted through Wednesday night and until Friday morning. The thunderings of the volcano were heard throughout the Caribbean sea. The eruption began Wednesday. A huge cloud, in a dark and dense column, charged with volcanic matter, rose to a height of eight miles from the mountain top. Darkness like midnight descended and the sulphurous air was laden with fine dust. A brief rain followed, a rain of favilla, scoriae, rocks and stones. There were bright flashes, numerous and marvelously rapid. These, with the thundering, the mountain shocks, the earthquake roar, the lava, and falling stones created a scene of horror.

Large areas of cultivation have been buried beneath the volcanic matter. On the windward coast seven plantations were totally destroyed. Nothing green is visible; 1,620 deaths are already reported. There are 167 cases in the hospital at Georgetown under treatment. The deaths have been caused by suffering, by the sulphurous gas, lightning and burning lava masses. Few of the cases in the hospital are likely to recover. The crew of H. M. S. Indefatigable buried 50 peasants found dead on the Owia estate north of Soufriere.

A new crater is reported formed on the Richmond estate near the seashore. The country districts on the windward coast are littered with dead bodies.

Kingston, the capitol, and the whole population are safe. There have been no accidents or deaths. Clouds of dust are blowing over the city, however. The Royal Mail steamer Weir is transporting water and food to the leeward coasts. Doctors and nurses have gone to the scene of distress. The majority of the corpses being found are covered with ashes, decomposed and hardly approachable. The dead are being buried in trenches, 30 in each.

Kingstown, Island of St. Vincent, Thursday, May 15.—A correspondent of the Associated Press has just returned here from a visit, on horseback, to the devastated district of this island, during which he traveled 50 miles and penetrated to within five miles of the Soufriere crater. The ash-covered area of St. Vincent exceeds that of Martinique, which the correspondent explored. The most conservative number of the death rate now places the number at 1,700. About thirteen hundred bodies have already been interred. The entire northern part of the island is covered with ashes to an average depth of eighteen inches, varying from a thin layer at Kingstown, to two feet or more at Georgetown. The crops are ruined and nothing green can be seen.

The streets of Georgetown are numbered with heaps of ashes resembling snowdrifts and ashes rest so heavily on the roofs that in several cases they have caused them to fall in. There will soon be five thousand destitute persons in need of assistance from the government, which is already doing everything possible to relieve the sufferers. There are hundreds of injured people in the hospital at Georgetown. Gangs of men are searching for the dead, or rapidly burying them in trenches and all that can be done under the circumstances is being accomplished.

While the outbreak of the volcano on the Island of Martinique killed more people outright, more territory has been ruined in St. Vincent, hence there is greater destitution here.

The injured persons were horribly burned by the hot grit, which was driven along with tremendous velocity. Twenty-six persons who sought refuge in a room ten by twelve feet were all killed. One person was brained with a huge stone nine miles from the crater.

THE GREAT STRIKE

No Less Than 145,000 Anthracite Coal Miners Are Idle.

Hazleton, Pa., May 16.—The great coal strike which was inaugurated permanently last evening is now in full swing, and efforts have been started to call out every coal miner in the United States. There were no new development previous to the reassembling of the convention in secret session shortly after 9 o'clock this morning. From the gossip of the delegates it was expected

JOHN B. MITCHELL

that the proposition to call out the mine engineers, firemen and pump-runners, thus endangering the safety of the mines, would meet with as much opposition as did the motion to make the strike permanent. Those who advocated the continued suspension of work were as a rule in favor of calling out these men. They argued that the more the mine owners are inconvenienced and harassed the sooner they will weaken and grant the men some slight concessions. The more conservative mine workers fear that to call out the protectors of the mines would be a boomerang that might prove extremely costly to the miners. It was argued by them that the United Mine workers' organization has all along followed the policy of assisting the companies in protecting their properties. One delegate said this morning:

"I am against calling out the engineers, firemen and pumpers because I believe the union should protect property rather than stand by and see it go to destruction. If the convention decides to call out the men and the companies fail to fill their places nearly every mine in the region would fill with water which would mean tremendous loss to the owners. It would take months to pump out this water and in many cases the flowing of the workings would ruin them beyond all repair. Another danger would be the accumulation of gases. After the strike is over and the water had been pumped out the men would run a great risk in entering the mines. If the convention decides to call out the engineers, firemen and pump-runners it is not certain that the order would be obeyed by all of this class of mine workers."

The union officials say that most of the firemen and pump-runners belong to the union, but this is denied by the firemen who insist that their organization, which is a separate one from the United Mine Workers, is quite strong numerically. The firemen's union somewhat complicated the situation by proposing to the mine workers that they go out voluntarily if the latter back them up in the demands that they may make upon the operators. The miners' officials refused to commit themselves on this proposition and it was left to be fought out on the floor of the convention.

The vote to continue the suspension was as follows: Total votes cast, 811; for strike, 461 1-4; against strike 111 1-2. President Mitchell however, in compliance with the rules of the United Mine Workers, announced to the public that the action of the convention was unanimous.

President Mitchell's advice to the miners was peace, and he gave it to them in the plainest and most forceful of language. He was ably assisted by President Fahey and Secretary Hartlein, of the lower district and Secretary Dempsey of the upper territory.

The miners' convention adjourned sine die at 11:45 a. m. The delegates voted to leave the uestion of calling out the engineers and firemen and pump runners to the district officers.

Steps were taken by the convention to involve in the strike all the bituminous and anthracite coal miners in the United States. According to the rule of the union, it requires five districts to call a national convention. The three anthracite districts will immediately get into correspondence with the bituminous districts in the hope of gaining the consent of two of them for the issuance of a call for a special national convention at which the question of involving all the bituminous miners in the United States in the present struggle will be discussed. The official hope that it this special convention is called, which is not unlikely they will be able to bring out the non-union bituminous miners in Virginia, West Virginia and Central Pennsylvania. Other plans of campaign were discussed by the delegates but on these the members of the convention would not talk.

Other Men Out by Strike.

Easton, Pa., May 19.—As a result of the anthracite coal miners' strike the 500 men employed at the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's shops here have been put on short time. The present order is for 40 hours' work a week, but the belief is that if the strike continues these hours will be further reduced. The Lehigh Valley has taken off all its coal trains and only three of the fifteen crews usually employed in making up trains are at work.

AIRSHIP CONTEST.

St. Louis, Mo., May 14.—A long distance airship flight from St. Louis to Washington, D. C., will be one of the thrilling features of the aerial tournament at the world's fair. This fact was made public by the publication of the program arranged by the exposition committee on aerial tournament, acting in conjunction with the special committee of expert aerostatisians, which met recently in St. Louis to discuss the contest with Santos-Dumont.

The only condition governing this remarkable race, the longest ever undertaken thus far by the developed air craft, is that the prize shall be awarded to the airship which makes the first landing nearest a fixed point in the national capital. This test is included within the list of subsidiary events covered by the appropriation of $50,000.

The grand prize of $100,000 will be contested over a figure eight course—not less than ten miles nor more than fifteen miles in length. The contest will be open to all comers.

Philippines Soldiers' Encampment.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, May 19.—Camp John L. Moore, National Society of the Army of the Philippines, of this city, has begun its arrangements for the second national encampment, to be held here August 13, 14 and 15. It is expected that fully 10,000 of those who took part in the Philippine campaign will be here at that time. President Roosevelt may attend.

TEXAS TORNADO.

Town of Goliad Damaged. Storm Swept Over 600 Miles.

Dallas, Texas, May 19.—Texas was swept for 600 miles by a cyclone yesterday afternoon that caused untold damage, wiped out the town of Goliad and killed at least 100 persons. It tore a wide path of ruin from the Red river clear through the lower gulf coast, leveling houses, uprooting trees, lifting fence posts out of the ground and leaving scarcely a vestige of growing crops.

Telephone and telegraph wires went down in the general devastation and consequently it is impossible to get full reports of the extent of the damage or the loss of life.

In addition to Goliad, which is reported to be now practically nothing but a bare spot on the prairie, San Antonio suffered heavily from the hurricane that wrecked buildings there.

Fort Sam Houston is also a scene of ruin. The officers' quarters and the soldiers' barracks were damaged to the extent of $20,000.

One church was completely demolished in San Antonio, the Academy of the Sacred Heart was partly torn down, St. Louis college and a hotel suffered heavily and dozens of residences were unroofed.

Goliad was the county seat of Goliad county and was a thriving place. The cyclone struck the town with awful fury about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, after a day of unusual sultriness. The citizens heard a mighty roaring and this attracted their attention to a great black cloud sweeping down on them.

In another moment the whirling tempest of wind and rain was tearing the houses on the outskirts to atoms. Rain fell in torrents.

A correspondent reached the scene at 7 o'clock on a special train from Victoria, Tex., which brought doctors, nurses and medicines, friends and relatives of the Goliad people and the O'Connor guards. The scene which met the eye on reaching the place of destruction, which was in the western part of the city, was appalling. Between Church and Patrice streets, which run north and south for a distance of a mile, only one house was left standing.

Very little damage was done, except within these boundaries, over a width of 250 yards. The tornado was preceded by a heavy hail storm and a deep, rumbling sound, but no one had any premonition of the disaster and there was no opportunity for escape and the cyclone had passed in a few moments.

The section which suffered most was the residence portion, the lower part being the negro settlement, while the upper part contained many fine residences.

The Methodist and Baptist churches, and the Baptist parsonage, both new, and the negro Methodist church, were destroyed. The Episcopal church was badly damaged and fully one hundred houses were totally destroyed.

A stone residence was the only building in the pathway of the storm not utterly demolished, but it is badly damaged.

The people of Goliad, realizing at once the great calamity, and the terrible loss of life and many injured, telephoned to their sister cities of Guero and Victoria for assistance, which was responded to immediately. General Superintendent Forbes sent a train to Victoria, bringing in on the return trip six doctors from there and an ambulance of medicines and surgical appliances. Another train came later from Cuero with a number of physicians and dozens of nurses and many citizens.

The path of the devastation is strewn with all kinds of debris and dead and wounded animals.

Pitiful cries of the wounded were heard everywhere and the work of rescue and relief was begun immediately on the arrival of the specials. It proceeded all through the night and is going on to-day. The negroes suffered mostly.

Destruction in San Antonio.

San Antonio, Texas, May 19.—Shortly after noon yesterday a terrible wind and rain storm swept over San Antonio, damaging property to the extent of not less than $50,000 and possibly $75,000. The wind reached a velocity of 72 miles an hour and continued at that rate for nearly 20 minutes.

At Fort Sam Houston, government property was damaged to the extent of $20,000, doors being torn off the officers' quarters and barracks.

The West End church was completely destroyed, loss $5,000.

Hartwell's hotel was damaged $3,000; St. Louis college, $6,000; Academy of the Lady of the Sacred Heart, $2,000.

Damages to private residences will reach $20,000.

Several persons were injured but there were no fatalities.

The storm was a continuation of the one that swept over Goliad with such terrible results.

AFFAIRS IN HAYTI.

Provisional Government Appears to Be Very Weak.

Port-au-Prince, May 14.—Admiral Killick, commander of the Haytian fleet, has started for Cape Haytien with the Haytian warships Crete A. Pierot and Toussaint L'Ouverture, having declared himself in favor of General Firmin, the former minister of Hayti at Paris, who is at the head of the revolutionary forces in the northern part of the island.

The northern revolutionists have seized the customs houses of Cape Haytien, Port de Paix and Jonives, and are collecting duties. Protests against this action on the part of General Fimin have been entered by the National bank and the diplomatic corps.

Firmin in the Lead.

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, May 16.—The French steamer Olinde Rodriguez sailed yesterday afternoon, taking former President Sam and wife into exile.

General Firmin seems to have the

GEN. ARTIMON FIRMIN

strongest backing for the Presidency. The navy and the army both seem to be favorable to him. The situation may change when the various other candidates collect their following.

MISS ROSE OWENS,

No. 720 Seventeenth St., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Miss Rose Owens.

"If every suffering woman has the same experience with Wine of Cardui that I had, your medicine will be most popular. About a year ago I began to have a worn out tired feeling with lassitude, pains in the back and head which kept increasing every month. I felt that I needed something, but to get the right medicine was the trouble. I finally decided on your Wine of Cardui and only needed to take three bottles when I was fully recovered."

WHEN Miss Rose Owens, who has a responsible position in the Government service at Washington, D. C., decided to try Wine of Cardui, she made a wise choice. Over a million women have been relieved of female weakness by this same Wine of Cardui. It is not a strong medicine but may be taken every day in the year by any woman with benefit. It does not force results, but corrects derangements of the menstrual organs. It strengthens the nervous system, gives tone to the bodily functions, acts directly on the genital organs, and is the finest tonic for women known to the science of medicine.

If you are a suffering woman we would say to you that Wine of Cardui seldom fails to completely cure any case of female ills. We say emphatically, it never fails to benefit. Every day hundreds of sufferers are writing to our Ladies' Advisory Department. The letters are opened by persons competent to give advice. Mrs. Jones was cured by following the advice which was freely given her by the Ladies' Advisory Department. Miss Owens was cured without advice by just buying a $1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui from her druggist and taking this great medicine in the privacy of her home. No doctor's examination, treatment or advice is necessary. You have read what these two cured women have written. Is this not enough to lead you to determine to be rid of suffering?

August 13, 1900, Mrs. W. H. Jones, of Cameron, Mo., writes:

"I suffered terribly at monthly periods for three years. I would sometimes go for seven months with no flow at all. Now I have my health back again and am expecting to be confined in January. I cannot praise your medicine enough."

WINE of CARDUI A million suffering women have found relief in Wine of Cardui.

CZAR'S BIRTHDAY.

State of Unrest Among the Russian People.

St. Petersburg, May 19.—The czar's 34th birthday was celebrated throughout the empire yesterday. Te Deums were sung in all the churches; a brilliant court reception was held at the Zarskoie-Sselo palace near St. Petersburg, and every city, town and hamlet was ablaze with white, blue and red by day and with illuminations by night.

Despite these outward manifestations of loyalty, however, there is no disguising the state of unrest among the czar's subjects, and especially among the working people of Central Russia. Not less than 20,000 peasants are participating in riots and in the pillage and destruction of estates. It is well known that the czar abandoned his customary Easter visit to Moscow because of the popular unrest in that city.

With such conditions of affairs there is little cause for wonder in the reported unhappines of the imperial couple. Naturally of a morose and melancholy disposition, Nicholas II. has had little to lighten the heavy burden of his position since ascending the throne. That he has meant well cannot be denied. On his 31st birthday, three years ago, he gave evidence of his liberalism by abolishing the system of deportation of convicts to Siberia. A year later he took the initiative in the movement which led to the universal peace conference at The Hague.

But at every step he has had to encounter the fierce opposition and all-powerful influence of the reactionary element which has succeeded in putting insurmountable difficulties in the path of every measure of reform.

Meanwhile the condition of affairs throughout Russia is going from bad to worse and there is no predicting what the end will be. The attitude of the workmen toward their employers is openly threatening. A curious feature of the agitation is its anti-foreign character, especially as the movement is partly of foreign origin. Most of the factory hands come into contact with foreign workmen and hear of the rights and liberties enjoyed by the workmen abroad.

CZAR AND PRESIDENT

Loubet Welcomed by Nicholas of Russia.

Cronstadt, Russia, May 20.—The French squadron escorting the armored cruiser Montecalm, which has President Loubet on board, was sighted at about 8 o'clock this morning slowing picking its way through the great blocks of ice still encumbering the lower channel. The weather was extremely cold and it was raining intermittently. The port was elaborately decorated. Welcoming parties were to be seen everywhere.

Great crowds assembled on the quays and they mingled their cheers with the salutes from the ships and forts as the Montecalm entered the harbor where she was quickly surrounded by hundreds of small boats filled with enthusiastic sightseers.

The imperial yacht Alexandria, with the czar on board, arrived almost simultaneously with the French squadron. Accompanying the czar were the czarwich, the Grand Duke Michael, brother of his majesty; Count Lamsdorff, the minister of foreign affairs; the Marquis De Montebello, the French ambassador at St. Petersburg; the Grand Duke Alexis, the high admiral of Russia, and their brilliant suites.

The Grand Duke Alexis boarded the Montecalm, and, after President Loubet had briefly reviewed the Russian fleet, he escorted the president on board the Alexandria where the greetings exchanged between the czar and M. Loubet were most cordial.

THE MEAT COMBINE.

Albany, N. Y., May 15.—Former Court Justice Lanson, as referee, to-day began an investigation under the provision of the Donnelly anti-trust law, to determine whether or not an illegal combination to manipulate the price of meat, exists among the large packing houses of the west.

Attorney General John C. Davies, with Attorney Newton Fiero, as counsel, appeared on behalf of the state. The firms affected were represented by attorneys.

ANARCHIST PLOT

Against Alfonso of Spain. Several Arrests Made.

Madrid, May 19.—An anarchist plot against King Alfonso has been discovered and several arrests, including that of Gabriel Lopez, an employe of an insurance company, have been made. Dynamite cartridges were found in the premises where Lopez was arrested. Lopez says he received a package of cartridges from another anarchist with instructions to throw them at the moment of the passage of the royal carriage in Saturday's procession.

The police have had an inkling of an anarchist plot against the king since last March, and on April 1 they discovered an anarchist meeting place in a fashionable quarter of Madrid. Three Andalusian anarchists arrived here May 2, and were arrested shortly after their arrival.

After these arrests it was learned that Gabriel Lopez, a doorkeeper for an assurance company, situated in the Carrera San Geronimo, on

BOARDMAN CAUGHT.

Ate With Relish the Army Food He Swore Was Bad.

Washington, May 14.—After Private Boardman had concluded his testimony before the Senate Philippine committee yesterday afternoon, Senator Dietrich, of that committee, sent the two samples of food which Boardman said he had received as rations, while a soldier in the Philippines and which he had left in the committee room, after declaring he would not eat them under any circumstances, to the senate restaurant, requesting that they be prepared for the table. The canned salmon he had made into a salmon salad, and the prepared food was used in the preparation of a soup. Mr. Boardman then was invited to luncheon with Senator Dietrich. Senator Beveridge being a second guest.

The salmon salad and the soup made of the compound supplied to the army were the two principal articles on the bill of fare, and both appeared in very tempting form when set upon the table. The senators and their soldier guest were all helped bountifully to both dishes and all ate heartily of them.

The senators were, of course, familiar with the ingredients, but Mr. Boardman did not know so much, nor was he told the secret of his invitation to lunch with the two United States senators.

The senators declare the food was very palatable and the army greed that Mr. Boardman's objections to the ration appeared to have vanished when the food was served to him.

WILHELM'S GIFT.

Washington, May 17.—When the statue of Frederick the Great is unveiled in Washington, two years from now, it is expected that Emperor William will be present. Notice that the German kaiser would present this statue had hardly been announced before the intimation came from diplomatic sources that the donor would embrace this memorable occasion to make his visit to America. It is perfectly well known that Emperor William greatly desires to visit America and that the presentation of this statue will furnish a dignified and proper reason for a transatlantic voyage.

The Roosevelt and the Hohenzollern families are becoming affectionately intimate. When Prince Henry returned he sent to the President photographs of his own children as well as an autograph group of the emperor's children. The President was vastly pleased with this remembrance and in return has sent some pictures of himself taken to send to the emperor. These photographs are characteristic, showing Roosevelt on his favorite saddle horse. They show him jumping ditches, fences and in various other spirited poses. These are being mounted in fine style for the emperor. The culmination of these friendly interchanges was the proposal of the German emperor to send a statue of his great ancestor.

LORD PAUNCEFOTE.

Washington, D. C., May 17.—It was stated at the British embassy this morning that there was no change in Lord Pauncefote's condition. It is admitted

LORD PAUNCEFOTE

to be serious, though the physicians insist that there is no immediate danger. They have said that with each attack of his trouble he has some new complication. The ambassador, several days ago, gave up all hope of sailing for home to attend the coronation, as he had planned.

Ambassador Has Not Resigned.

London, May 17.—The foreign office officials here say there is no truth in the report, circulated in the United States, that Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador at Washington, has requested, that, on account of the state of his health, his resignation be immediately accepted.

"TEDDY'S TERRORS."

Washington, May 17.—"Teddy's Terrors," a strong political club of Los Angeles, Cal., composed of prominent business and professional men of that city, have sent to President Roosevelt a most unique invitation to become the guest of that club. The invitation came by express, and was supplimented by the personal efforts and visit of Senators Perkins and Bard, who saw the President about it. The invitation is painted on a whole calfskin, beautifully prepared for the purpose, and is worded as follows:

We're goin' to hav a round up,
Los Angeles, Cal., March 30 1902.
And we shore want yer mighty bad,
Feed and water plenty. Stocks fat,
Branding irons ready when yer gets here.
Come on, will yer?
TEDDY'S TERROPS.
Theodore Roosevelt, the President,
Washington, D. C.

The calf skin invitation is enclosed in a beautifully mounted box, made of the giant redwood of California. The box contains silver and other mountings.

The invitation is a general one to the President to come whenever he sees fit.

President Roosevelt is going to California next spring and undoubtedly will visit Los Angeles.

NOMINATIONS.

Washington, May 19.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the senate:

Jacob Sleeper, Massachusetts, secretary of the legation of the United States at Havana, Cuba; Henry T. Dunn, collector of customs district of Brunswick, Ga.; Patrick H. Rourke, attorney for the district of North Dakota.

Army—Colonels to be brigadier generals—Abraham H. Harbach, First infantry; Wm. F. Spurgin, Fourth infantry.

Troops for McKinley Unveiling.

Washington, May 20.—By authority of the secretary of war, the commanding officer at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, will send two companies of the 20th infantry to Muskegon, Mich., on May 30, to participate in the ceremonies of the unveiling of a statue to the late President McKinley.

A Bad Breath

is proof of a foul stomach. Be clean within; secure a healthy acting stomach, regularity of the bowels, and perfect digestion by the use of Radway's Pills. These Pills will quickly put the disordered stomach and bowels in order, make the liver do its work, the tongue clean, and the breath will then become normal and therefore odorless.

Radway's Pills cure **Sick Headache, Female Complaints, Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation.** 25c per box. At Druggists or by mail. Radway & Co, 55 Elm Street, N. Y.

FRANCE'S THANKS

For Prompt Aid to Martinique--Philippine Bill.

Washington, May 19.—When the senate met to-day the chair laid before it the letter of the French government, transmitted through Ambassador Cambon, to the secretary of state, expressing the thanks of that government for the sympathy evinced by the President and the congress and the nation of the United States toward the sufferers from the catastrophe in Martinique. The communication was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

A joint resolution was offered by Mr. Stewart, and adopted, providing that that part of the Indian appropriation which relates to subjecting to entry certain mining lands in the Spokane Indian reservation, shall take effect when the allotments to the Indians are completed.

A partial disagreement on the omnibus claims bill was reported, and the bill again sent to the conference.

A bill providing for the retirement of Surgeon General Sternberg as a major general, was passed.

At the conclusion of routine business, consideration was resumed of the Philippine government bill, Mr. Dolliver (Iowa) addressing the senate in support of the measure.

Mr. Dolliver said the attacks on the army were dictated by malevolence, which also was directed against the government. He paid a tribute to the late President McKinley saying there was no note of greed in his policy. McKinley had put the seal of his approval upon holding the Philippines in trust for their inhabitants. He said congress was more likely to cede back the Valley of the Mississippi than to leave the Philippines to anarchy.

He said the pending bill presented the most important constructive work since the civil war and yet, he said, he was disappointed that not a single helpful suggestion had been made by the minority.

They had satisfied themselves with a thunderstorm of words, a storm that sounded loud but in effect amounted to little. He suggested that the Democrats had evinced a studied avoidance of the real matter in hand. If the debate had any significance at all, it indicated that there were Democrats who proposed to dig themselves out of the debris of presidential elections without the assistance of some of their fellows. The arguments advanced by the minority simply were: "A most reckless indictment of the United States in its civil and military government."

Mr. Dolliver declared that no Republican would ask for a cessation of hostilities in the Philippines for every man must know that no political advantage could be gained by an attack upon the army of the United States.

Provision for 500 Cadets Thrown Out

Washington, May 19.—The house today resumed consideration of the naval appropriation bill. When the house adjourned on Saturday, a point of order was pending, offered by Mr. Underwood (Alabama), in relation to the appointment of 500 additional cadets at the naval academy, Annapolis, under rules and regulations without the secretary of the navy, the appointments to be distributed among each senator, member and delegate and twenty-four cadets to be appointed at large.

Mr. Underwood contended that the clause was a wholly different proposition from the authorization of a battleship. He said it would be a very dangerous innovation if the chair overruled the point of order.

Mr. Wheeler (Kentucky) asked if Mr. Underwood was opposed to the provision, to which Mr. Underwood replied that he was, as it would open the way for any new legislation.

An amendment by Mr. Dayton (West Virginia) then was agreed to changing the name cadet to mid-shipman.

GEN. ROSECRANS REINTERRED

Washington, May 17.—With imposing ceremonies the remains of Major Gen. William Starke Rosecrans to-day were reinterred in Arlington cemetery, under the direction of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. The services were presided over by General David B. Henderson, speaker of the house of representatives. President Roosevelt, the members of his cabinet, senators and representatives and a host of friends, including many of his old army associates, were present to pay their last tribute to the noted soldier.

Full military honors were accorded the remains, which were borne to the grave on a caisson.

The escort was followed by a carriage containing the Rev. D. G. Stafford, after which came the caisson bearing the remains. Next in line were the honorary pall bearers: Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A.; Lieut. Gen. Miles, U. S. A.; Major Gen. Corbin, U. S. A.; Brevet Major Gen. Bairs, U. S. A.; Brig. Gen. John Wilson, U. S. A.; Brig. Gen. L. C. Gillespie, U. S. A.; Brevet Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Vincent, U. S. A.; Col. Frank G. Smith, U. S. A.; Col. Green Clay Goodlie, U. S. M. C.; Brevet Major Wm. P. Huxford, U. S. A.; Maj. John M. Farquhar, U. S. A.; Col. May, District of Columbia N. G.; Hon. Geo. W. Steel, M. C., and Clay Evans, quartermaster; the members of the family, the President of the United States, his cabinet, the joint committee of congress, Gen. Dana, Gen. James Longstreet and Col. John S. McCalmont, three classmates of Gen. Rosecrans at West Point, and the committee to receive the President and cabinet at the cemetery, Brig. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Brig. Gen. John F. Weston, Major John Tweedale, Brig. Gen. E. A. Carman, U. S. V., and Col. G. C. Kniffen, U. S. V., followed in the order named.

WILL NOT INTERFERE.

Washington, May 15.—As the President after considering the report of Col. Crowder has decided he cannot interfere with the cattle shipment at Port Chalmet, La., and as the executive is the only branch of the government clothed by legislation with the power to pass upon the application of the laws of neutrality, as expressly affirmed very recently by the Louisiana courts, it is not believed here that the Louisiana state authorities will seek to make an issue with the federal courts, by undertaking to do what the President has not seen fit to do. It is presumed that in due course the executive's decision will be communicated to the governor of Louisiana, who first brought the Port Chalmet operations to the attention of the national government.

A CAPTAIN DISMISSED.

Washington, May 19.—Captain Bertram Neumann, of the marine corps, has been dismissed from the naval service, as a result of his trial, by court-martial, at Pensacola, Fla. The action in his case was made public at the navy department to-day. Captain Neumann was tried on four charges: Scandalous conduct, tending to the destruction of good morals; disobeying the lawful order of his superior officer, falsehood, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

CUBAN MAILS.

Special Order to Continue Present Conditions.

Washington, May 20.—To continue the present postal relations between Cuba and this country, President Palma and Postmaster General Payne to-day issued proclamations, both of which were promulgated from this city in accordance with an understanding between them some weeks ago. Mr. Payne's formal order follows:

"Ordered, the postal administration of the United States, having concurred therein, that pending the conclusion of a postal convention between the Republic of Cuba and the United States the status prescribed by order No. 395 of the postmaster-general of the United States, dated March 30, 1901, relative to the exchange of mails between Cuba and the United States, be maintained; that is to say, articles mailed in Cuba, addressed for delievery in the United States, and articles mailed in the United States, addressed for delievery in Cuba, shall continue to be subject to the postage rates, conditions and classification applicable to articles circulating in the domestic mails of the United States.

"And it is further ordered that the arrangement now in force regarding the exchange of money orders between the United States and Cuba shall continue and be in effect until a formal convention shall be signed between the two countries covering further exchange of money orders between the two countries."

President Palma's order is identical with the above except that it reverses the order in which the two countries are named.

GEN. HUGHES' DENIAL.

Washington, May 19.—During the Philippine investigation before the senate committee to-day a letter was read from General Hughes denying that he had ever given orders for the water cure and saying that if such a charge was made he wanted the fullest investigation of it.

Corporal Richard O'Brien, formerly of the 26th Volunteer infantry, testified to seeing the water cure administered. He also said that officers violated a Spanish woman at one town. At Iloilo he said three officers, Major Cook, Captain McDonald and Lieut. Plumber, of Company M, became intoxicated at a reception, took off their coats, seized some of the native women and insisted upon their dancing with them, much to the disgust of the women who were above the peasant class. He said he was not on good terms with the captain. He also said that at one place a woman with two children was burned to death in a bamboo shack when the troops were burning the town.

"Dum-dum or explosive bullets," he stated were issued to the troops in the regular way and did horrible execution. There were "unwritten orders to take no prisoners," which were carried out in one campaign. He did not know who issued the orders, but they were understood to be in effect. Upon close questioning he admitted that he had seen many prisoners and they were being treated kindly by the officers and men. He will give further testimony to-morrow.

THE WHISKY TRUST.

Washington, D. C., May 17.—The Whisky Trust says that if Congres will reduce the tax on whisky from $1.10 to 70 cents the revenue derived from this source by the government will not decrease because the consumption of whisky will increase sufficiently to make up the difference. This would mean that the whisky drinkers of the United States would have to drink 55,000,000 gallons more whisky next year than they did last year.

"Impossible," said Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes. "I do not think the American people are contemplating going on such a spree. In my statement to the House committee on alcoholic liquor trafic I simply included facts as to the revenue raised from this source, and made no argument either for or against a reduction. There are good arguments on both sides.

The committee has considered Yerkes' statement, and the probabilities are that no action will be taken by this Congress, notwithstanding the fact that the representatives of the whisky trust are making a determined effort to have the tax reduced.

CUBAN SUGAR.

Washington, May 19.—George R. Mostle, a sugar broker, testified before the committee on relations with Cuba today that Mr. Havemeyer was not interested in certain plantations in Cuba, as had been alleged. He said that there was about 450,000 tons of sugar stored in Cuba now. He could not say that any firm in Cuba had suspended operations. The Cubans believed concessions would be made and accepted the Platt amendment on that account.

John Farr, a sugar dealer, contradicted statements made by Mr. Levitt, as to the countervailing duty, saying Cuba got all the benefit of it, as did other cane-sugar producing countries. He said if the present low price of sugar continued the production in Cuba would be much less.

COLLIDED WITH A BIG WHALE

Captain Forced to Take Ship Back for Repairs.

Tacoma, Wash., May 20.—In the China sea the British oil tank steamer Peluse struck and killed a 60-foot whale. The steamer was badly damaged and was compelled to return to Hong Kong to repair a great hole in her hull.

When she struck the whale her captain thought she had hit a rock until a British customs officer informed him that native fishermen had observed the impact with the leviathan, which soon after died. It was towed ashore. It weighed 100 tons.

HUGE RAILWAY STATION.

Leipsic, May 16.—The municipality of Leipsic yesterday approved a contract of the Prussian & Saxon Railway authorities for the construction of a central railway station at Leipsic, to cost 100,000,000 marks, of which Leipsic is to pay 17,000,000 marks. The state railroad administration is projecting new and splendid stations at other cities.

Emperor William wished to spend 5,000,000 marks for the construction of a new railway station at Homburg, but the conservatives in the diet refused such a large appropriation for a station at such a small town. Emperor William is proceeding to press his scheme, however, and a curious scene occurred in the royal waiting room of the Homburg station yesterday, when his majesty ordered the burgomaster of Homburg and a number of prominent citizens to attend a meeting in the waiting room and hear Herr Thielan, the Prussian minister of public works, lecture on the desirability of the proposed new station at Homburg and the architects explain their plans for the projected building.

For West India's Relief.

New York, May 20.—Cornelius N. Bliss, national treasurer of the West Indies relief fund, has received a total of $94,000.

FIFTEEN ELECTIONS.

Under the Recently Enacted Beal Law.

Columbus, O., May 20.—Up to the close of last week, elections had been held in fifteen Ohio towns, under the local option feature of the new Beal bill. All but three voted dry. The anti-saloon league is inclined to blame the prohibition organizations in the towns in which the saloons won with the defeat. They say they were too impetuous and disregarded the advice of the league to wait until a prohibition sentiment had been created.

The towns in which the anti-saloon movement has won are these: Bethel, 900 population; Cambridge, 11,000; Cadiz, 1,750; Greentown, 650; East Palestine, 3,000; Hicksville, 2,500; Crooksville, 850; Port Williams, 225; Creston, 890; Mt. Blanchard, 500; Belmont, 500; Morral, 200; total population, 10,020. That the election was close in many of these is indicated by the fact that the total aggregate of the majorities by which the anti-saloon organizations carried them was only 1,000. The total number of saloons closed as the result of the vote is 41, and the total annual sale, as estimated by the anti-saloon league, is $193,000.

The towns in which the saloons won are these: Bloomville, 800 population; Brilliant, 650 and Roseville, 1,200. The anti-saloon league expects that elections under this law will be taken in 200 towns within the next eighteen months. Petitions calling for special elections have been sent to 75 towns.

ALL IN FRATERVILLE MINE ARE DEAD

Number of Victims in Tennessee Disaster About Two Hundred.

Knoxville, Tenn., May 20.—Information from Coal Creek, Tenn., says the rescue party has entered the Fraterville mine. Every man within it is dead. The list of dead will reach between 175 and 225.

More than thirty bodies have been recovered already.

It was by a freak of chance the one man of the scores that were working in the mine at the time of the disaster escaped. William Morgan, an aged Englishman, a "roadman," who happened to be in a passageway leading directly to the open air, was caught by the blast shot from the mine by the explosion, hurled high into the air and dashed against the rocky hillside, fatally injured.

He has not been able to speak since he was picked up, but it is doubtful if he knows anything as to the cause of the explosion. This probably never will be explained. The most plausible theory is that an accumulation of gas became ignited from a miner's lamp, causing a detonation so sudden and terrific that none of the workmen could escape.

Knoxville, Tenn., May 19.—A special to the Sentinel says the Fraterville and Thistle coal mines at Coal Creek, Tenn., exploded this morning. Only one man escaped, he being blown out of the mine. About 150 men were at work in the mines. Flames are now issuing from the mouths and vent holes.

George N. Lamos, superintendent of the Thistle, gave an official statement estimating the number killed in both mines at 150. None has been rescued.

The Fraterville coal mine is located in Anderson county, Tennessee. It is owned by the Coal Creek Coal company, of which Major E. C. Camp, of this city, is president and manager. This is the oldest mine in the Coal Creek district, having been opened in 1870.

A large area has been developed and worked. The Coal Creek coal seam is struck by this mine, the hard and tenacious top averaging four and one half feet in thickness. The Fraterville mine has always been considered one of the safest mines in the Coal Creek belt.

Two rescuing parties were started into the Thistle and Fraterville mine entrances as soon as possible after the explosion. The Thistle party was unable to make any headway whatsoever, as the gas stifled the men almost as soon as they entered the shaft. The Fraterville party succeeded in entering for some distance but found further advance blocked by a heavy fall of slate. This cut off any further progress into the mine until the obstacle can be removed. The intense heat indicates that the mine is on fire. At 11 o'clock there was no longer any question but that the Thistle miners also suffered in the disaster.

At 10:30 o'clock one man was taken from the mouth of the Fraterville mine. He was an unrecognizable mass of flesh.

A VALUABLE BIBLE.

New York, May 14.—Spirited bidding preceded the selling of a copy of the first American Bible, which was finally sold for $2,025. The book is a relic of the time when the law forbade the printing of the Scriptures in this country.

There have been stories about the existence of such an edition, and as great an authority as George Bancroft, the historian, wrote that he had searched everywhere for a copy and until one were actually shown to him he could not believe that it existed. The last heard of a copy was in 1810, and as far as is known bibliographers did not know of the existence of one of the edition until yesterday.

It belonged to the library of the late Thomas J. McKee, a prominent real estate lawyer, who was a noted book collector. It was sold at the store of John Anderson, Jr., No. 20 West Thirtieth street. The purchaser was George L. Smith. It could not be learned yesterday whether he had bought the book on his own account or for a collector.

This book, it is believed, sold originally for one pound, which, in the early days of the colonies, was considered a larger sum of money than it is at present.

FARM VALUES IN MINNESOTA

Washington, May 20.—The census bureau has issued a report on agriculture in Minnesota, which shows that the 154,659 farms of the state enumerated June 1, 1900, had a value of $689,522,315, of which 17 per cent was in buildings. The value of farm implements and machinery was $30,099,230 and of live stock $89,063,097.

The total value of farm products for 1899 was $161,217,304, of which 28 per cent was in animal products. The gross farm income in 1899 was $127,959,824.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., N. Y.

BACK TO THE LAND

Such Is the Advice of Hon. Luther Laflin Mills.

Ann Arbor, Mich., May 20.—Hon. Luther Laflin Mills, of Chicago, delivered an address before the Good Government club of the University of Michigan last night. His subject was "Back to the Land," which signified the magnifying and development of agriculture as a remedy for many social ills and a natural and rational means to human happiness. It meant, he said, going back to nature, thus relieving the congestion of cities or preventing its increase and finding an alleviation of poverty and misery, and preventing or repressing anarchy. He made a strong plea for popularizing the farm, urging colonization of the unsatisfied toilers of crowded communities and those there who have no work. He advocated judicious federal legislation as to the disposition and occupancy of the public lands in the west, with provisions for the encouraging and aiding, under proper limitations, of worthy immigrants to become farmers.

FATAL FIRE.

Armour's New Lard Refinery Burned in Chicago.

Chicago, May 17.—During the progress of a fire which last night destroyed the lard refinery of Armour & Co., in the PUnion Stock Yards, 29 people were injured, five of them in a manner which will probably cause death in a short time. The loss of the company is estimated by its officers at between $850,000 and $1,000,000, with all the chances in favor of the latter figure.

There was a number of accidents, but by far the large number of those who were hurt met their injuries by the falling of a hog-runway upon which they were standing to obtain a better view of the fire.

The lard refinery had just been completed, and was considered by its owners to be the most complete establishment of its kind in the United States. It stood at the intersection of Forty-third street and Cedar avenue, and was five stories high and 250 by 300 feet. It was filled with new and costly machinery, and during the day 2,000 people worked within its walls. The night shift numbered 700, and all of them were in the building when the fire broke out. It is thought that all escaped in safety, although the time allowed some of them was exceedingly brief.

The fire originated with an explosion of three lard tanks on the fifth floor of the building. The cause of the explosion is unknown, but the three tanks, which were filled with boiling lard, went up with a roar almost at the same second. There was a score of workmen in the immediate vicinity of the tanks and a number of them were burned by the scalding lard, but none was seriously burned. It was not a minute after the explosion before the entire fifth floor was a mass of flames.

The fire was one of the most spectacular that has been seen in Chicago in recent years and the display attracted an enormous crowd of people, who crowded all the narrow streets in the stockyards and swarmed by thousands upon the viaducts which pass through the yards at a height of twenty feet from the ground. That portion of Forty-fourth street viaduct, close to the burning building, was densely packed and suddenly about 200 feet of a hog runway, extending from the viaduct north to the plant of Armour & Co., gave way, precipitating fully one thousand persons to the ground.

The firemen instantly abandoned their work on the building and devoted their energies to saving the people. All were taken from the wreckage within a few minutes and placed in an improvised hospital in the plant of the German-American Provision company, which was itself badly damaged by fire during the early part of the week.

A number of firemen were slightly burned while at work in the building, and for a time it was reported that several of them had been killed. Captain Hennessy, of the fire department, had command of a detail on the second floor of the building and left for an instant in order to shout some commands through the window. When he returned he found that the fire had eaten through the floor behind his men and that they were entirely surrounded by fire, and if left to themselves had scarcely a chance of escape.

By repeated calls, Hennessy guided them to the point where the fire was least fierce and when he shouted to them to run all came plunging through the fire in safety. Several of them lost their hair and all were slightly burned, but were able to continue at duty last night.

Michael Maloy, driver of engine company 49, sustained injuries which will cause his death while driving his engine to the fire. The streets in the stock yards proper were not wide, and Maloy was urging his horses at top speed when one of the reins broke. The horses plunged toward the crowd of people on the side of the street. Maloy, seeing that somebody would be badly injured unless the team was checked, sprang from his seat to the back of one of the horses, and grasping the team by the bits, turned them against a brick building. The horses struck the wall with terrific force and Maloy was caught between the wall and one of the horses. He was fearfully crushed.

THE PALMER ESTATE.

Chicago, May 14.—By the terms of the will of the late Potter Palmer, his widow, Mrs. Bertha Honore Palmer, succeeds him as head of an estate, conservatively estimated at $8,000,000. The property goes jointly to Mrs. Palmer and their sons, Honore and Potter, Jr., but Mrs. Palmer is given almost unlimited power in the ultimate disposition of it all.

It is explained that the testator made this arrangement, owing to the great confidence he had in Mrs. Palmer's ability and judgment, and not through any lack of faith in their sons. He makes it clear that he wishes her to carry out the plans they had made together.

There are no bequests for public purposes or charity, save a provision in which Mrs. Palmer is authorized to expend $200,000 for a woman's memorial building, if a site shall be given by the city on the Lake front park.

Mrs. Palmer and her brother, Adrian C. Honore, are made trustees of the estate, and are given wide powers in handling it. Whatever money shall ultimately go to charity or for public purposes rests entirely with Mrs. Palmer. She is to get one-half of the property and the two sons will share the other half equally. The date of the will, as originally made, is January 18, 1894. Three codicils were added, none changing the general character of the will.

IS PEACE ASSURED?

London, May 20.

Business on the London stock exchange was very buoyant this afternoon, owing to reports of the receipt of a private telegram announcing that the Boer conference at Vreenginging had voted in favor of peace on the best terms procurable, by a delegation to be sent to Pretoria to confer with Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner, the British high commissioner.

Relief for Galveston Sufferers.

Washington, May 20.—The committee on claims of the house has authorized a favorable report on the senate bill to reimburse surviving members of the life saving corps who were damaged by the Galveston, Texas, flood.

CROP REPORT.

Corn Makes Favorable Progress in Most Districts.

Washington, May 20.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

The drought conditions prevailing at the close of the previous week in the South Atlantic and East Gulf states have been largely relieved, except in Southern Florida, but the continued dry weather in the Ohio valley and Middle Atlantic states, with low temperatures during the first half of the week over the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic states and in New England have proved unfavorable, while the Dakotas, Minnesota and portions of Iowa have suffered from excessive moisture. Frosts, more or less destructive, were quite general in the lake region, upper Ohio valley and in the northern portions of the middle Atlantic states and New England. The temperature condition in the lower Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri valleys and throughout the eastern cotton belt, mountain slope were highly favorable, but on the North Pacific coast and in the middle plateau districts the week was much too cool.

Corn planting has made favorable progress in the central valleys, except in Iowa, where it has been delayed by rains and is nearing completion in Southern Nebraska and Illinois. The early-planted is growing vigorously in Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska, and is in fine condition in Texas, where a considerable portion of the crop is made. Cut worms are causing considerable damage in Northern Missouri and the upper Ohio valley, and, while good stands are reported in the Middle Atlantic states, low temperatures have been unavoidable.

Winter wheat has experienced no material improvement in the states of the Ohio valley, deterioration being reported in some districts and a slight advance in others. In Missouri, the crop continues in exceptionally promising condition, although some lodging is reported and further improvement in Nebraska and Arkansas and more favorable conditions in Northern Kansas are indicated. The crop has made vigorous growth in Oklahoma, and harvesting, with light yields, is in progress in Texas. On the Pacific coast winter wheat has made favorable advancement, and is ripening in the San Joaquin valley.

Under exceptionally favorable temperature conditions, germination of spring wheat has been rapid and over the southern portion of the spring wheat region the early-sown is making vigorous growth, but continued wet weather delays seeding in Texas.

The oats crop is in much need of rain in the Ohio valley, and the reports from the Gulf states are generally unfavorable. In the Middle Atlantic states and the Missouri valley the general outlook is satisfactory. The cotton crop is in promising condition generally throughout the cotton belt. Good stands of early cotton are indicated, except in portions of the Carolinas and Louisiana, with clean fields and healthy growth in practically all sections. In Southern Texas the crop has made rapid advancement, and squares are forming.

The stands of tobacco in the Carolinas and Virginia are irregular. But little transplanting has been done in Maryland, owing to cool weather, and none has been set in Kentucky, where this work promises to be general this week. The plant beds in Ohio are suffering for rain.

On the whole the fruit outlook is less favorable. The frosts of this and the previous week have caused considerable damage in New England and the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic states, but no serious injury has been done over the southern portion of the last named states, the fruit dropping very extensively in the East Gulf states.

Except in the Ohio valley and Middle Atlantic states, there has been further improvement in the condition of grass, especially in the upper Mississippi and Missouri river valley and the lake region.

WRECKED ON CHILOE.

Santiago de Chile, May 14.—The German steamer Sakkarah has been wrecked south of Chiloe Island. She is a total loss. Her passengers and crew were saved.

The Sakkarah belongs to the Cosmos line of Hamburg. She was last reported at Valparaiso, March 26. She was a vessel of 2,965 tons and was built at New Castle, England, in 1897. Her dimensions were: Length, 375 feet; breadth, 45.5 feet, and depth, 27 feet.

Servian Cabinet Resigns.

Belgrade, Servia, May 19.—King Alexander has accepted the resignations of the Servian cabinet. M. Pasics, formerly a radical, has been entrusted with the formation of a new ministry.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, May 17.—Bradstreet's says:

Conditions governing trade lack uniformity and irregularity in advance from different sections. The preeminent feature is of course the favorable character of nearly all crop advices (winter wheat excepted), but even here some improvement since May 1 has neutralized much that was unfavorable before. The shadow overhanging Eastern trade in the shape of a general anthracite coal strike has deepened with the formal suspension of work and the strike announcement. Cool weather hitherto has retarded retail demand and in the agricultural sections the population has been busily engaged. Hence present demand has suffered in comparison with the out look for the future, but re-order business from jobbers has been very fair despite this. The effect of the copious rains in the west has been in a high degree favorable, and is reflected in improved buying from jobbers for fall delivery.

Briefly stated, the winter wheat yield will be heavily reduced from last year's bumper crop, but the outlook even here is better than in 1899, while spring wheat promises well (present prices not favoring a heavy decrease in acreage), and the area in the corn will be enlarged by tuning plowed up winter wheat land into that cereal. Oats promise well and cotton crop advices are also more favorable. Produce prices and dairy products are weakening as supplies increase, but meats are still high and permanently lower prices are not looked for until autumn. The industrial outlook, aside from the anthracite trouble and the possibilities of this disturbance if extended involving some branches of the iron and steel trades, is on the whole no more unsettled than might be expected in a time of more than ordinary prosperity. Wage advances, some of them voluntary, have been numerous and some old troubles are approaching settlement. Fuller railroad earnings return for April confirm last week's report of a gain of 11 per cent over April a year ago, while for the first week of May the indicated gain is in excess of 15 per cent.

Notable strength is still shown in prices of many staples, particularly those in which speculation is not very prominent. Cash wheat, flour and corn are all higher on the week, hog products have advanced, hides are at about the highest point in years and copper, long a laggard, is stiffening in price on free consumption.

Cotton is prominent among the staples declining, but the depression is most marked in futures, market sentiment at present being calculated to develop a large short interest in spite of the unquestionably narrow condition of actual supplies. Print cloths are 1-8 cent lower. Sugar is unsettled, the decrease in European beet sowing is only a small one, and raws and refined are lower, but the canning season is approaching and a large business is looked for as the small fruit crops promise well. Spot coffee is no higher and supplies are very heavy. Anthracite coal as a result of the strike has been marked up $1 per ton by retailers. Dry goods are quiet at the east but the drop in the print cloths is not regarded as indicating any weakness. Orders for fall prints are "at value." Rather more is doing in raw wool, but nominal quotations are lower, while new wool at the west is active at higher prices than last year. Mills engaged on dress woolens are busy and overcrowded, are ordered largely ahead. The strike of woolen mill hands seems to be failing. Despite the largest production of pig iron on record at the rate of 18,000,000 tons a year, Bessemer pig is $21 at Pittsburg, No. 2 northern sells at $22 at Chicago, an advance of $6 in six months and 70 cents to $1.50 higher than recent sales and southern iron can no longer be held down to $12 and sales are reported at $16 at Birmingham. Billets are out of the market, but could be sold at $34 and light rails sell at $34 while standard rails are to not to be had, though 30,000 tons are reported sold for December delivery. Plates are advancing. Spikes are scarce and large structural orders have been placed for 1903.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 3,172,634 bushels, against 3,302,240 last week, and 3,981,968 in this week last year. Wheat exports from July 1, 1901, to date (forty-six weeks) aggregate 224,339,696 bushels, against 183,877,667 last season.

Corn exports aggregate 82,795 bushels against 126,755 last week, and 2,704,594 last year. July 1, 1901, to date, corn exports are 25,738,414 bushels against 159,722,136 last season.

Business failures for the week number 190 as against 179 last week, 192 in this week last year, 155 in 1900, 168 in 1899, and 211 in 1898.

For Canada failures for the week number 22, against 22 last week, and 24 in this week a year ago.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, May 20.—Close—Wheat—Trade has been considerably better than it was yesterday. The market has held firm, and prices worked within a narrow range. July, at its best, was at 77½c, and 76¾c at the lowest. Continued rain in the northwest had a bullish influence, but was offset to a great degree by favorable growing weather and heavy gave cash a slight advance, but the options closed unchanged.

Corn—Market has not been particularly active, but has made good gains. Less receipts generally than expected, and better cash demand were the principal bull factors.

Oats—Trade in oats has been quite active. Talk of manipulation in July had its effect and in spite of good crop reports that option was strong at closed to July, but cash was weak on more free offerings.

Clover Seed—Speculation in seed, while by no means large, was better than for some time. Market held firm and unchanged. Receipts 71 bags.

Following are the prices at the close.

Corn—Cash, 63c; May, 63c; July, 62¾c; Sept., 61c.

Oats—Cash, 43c; May, 43c; July, 38¾c; Sept., 30c.

Clover Seed—Cash, $5.00; Oct., $5.07½.

No. 2, $4.20@4.70.

Following are the closing quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

	Open	High	Low	Close	To-day	May 19
Wheat—						
Cash	75¾				74¾	74
May	83¾	84¼	83¼	84¼	84	
July	75¾	77¼	76¼	77¼	76¾	
September	76¾	78¾	76½	78¾	78¼	
CHICAGO.						
Wheat—						
May	74½	74¾	74¼	74¾	74¾	
July	74½	75	74½	74¾	74¾	
September	73¾	74¼	73¾	74¼	73¾	
Corn—						
May	60¼	61	60¼	61	60¾	
July	61¼	62¼	61¼	62	61¾	
September	59¾	60¾	59½	60¾	60¼	
Oats						
May	42	42	42	42	42¼	
July	34¾	35	34¾	34¾	34¾	
September	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29	
NEW YORK.						
Wheat—						
July	80¾	80¾	80¼	80¾	80¾	
September	78¾	79¼	78¾	79¼	79¼	
Corn—						
July	66¾	67¼	66¼	67	66¾	
September	64½	65¼	64½	65¼	64¾	
ST. LOUIS.						
Wheat—						
July	72¾	73¾	72¾	73¾	73¾	
Sept.	73¾	74¾	73¾	74¾	74¾	
MINNEAPOLIS						
Wheat						
July				73¾	73¾	
Sept.				72¾	71¾	
DULUTH						
Wheat—						
July				73¾	73¾	
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.						
Pork—						
May	$17 15	$17 15	$17 10	$17 10	$17 12	
July	17 25	17 40	17 17	17 22	17 22-5	
Sept	17 35	17 40	17 30	17 30	17 35	
Lard—						
May	10 25	10 25	10 17	10 17	10 22	
July	10 35	10 37	10 17	10 17	10 25	
Sept.	10 25	10 30	10 20	10 20	10 25-7	
Ribs—						
May	8 72	8 78	8 72	8 70	8 75	
July	8 67	8 72	8 65	8 65	8 67-70	
Sept.	9 03	9 12	9 05	9 05	9 07-10	

Chicago.

C. H. Canby & Co.'s letter to Arthur M. Cronenberg:

Wheat—Holiday in Liverpool and Paris, no cables. London a fraction lower. Bradstreet's report shows decrease for week of 2,446,000. Receipts at primary market about same as last year, 349,218 bushels, against 246,585. Chicago stock running down; only 3,152,000 in regular elevators. Action of market to-day shows that a liber